Mass Hortic'l Society


# NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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Communications on farm subjects are solicited from practical farmers. All such communications should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but simply as a guarantee of good faith.

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DARLING & KEITH,

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## Editorial.

### WHEN TO CUT GRASS.

The question is again at hand when the question is uppermost in the mind of the farmer, "When shall I cut my grass?" With gardens to cultivate and hoe, that are overrun with fast growing weeds; with long spells of fair weather showers to interfere with haying, we answer with many will be, the time is when one can get ready. Many farmers formerly thought that July was the haying month and that the weather was more reliable for drying hay in July than in any other season. We well remember a remark made by an old farmer, who had been accustomed to early habits and opinions that he would have considered it almost a sin to be impotent to erect rods upon buildings to ward away thunder bolts. We had been experimenting for some years in a small way with orchard grass, and as it is usually from two to three weeks before timothy we found it necessary to begin haying considerably in advance of most farmers in the vicinity. Finding it a valuable variety we had gradually increased the acreage till the early June haying became an affair of considerable importance. One year the weather was exceedingly unfavorable for haying through nearly the whole of June, and we had a large lot out a long time, and it was consequently considerably injured. The conscientious neighbor, who always looked with suspicion upon all "new fangled notions," and who believed firmly in the "good old ways" of his puritan ancestors, consoled us by remarking that it "looks wicked wet for haying time they would find that the Lord would provide haying weather."

On another occasion wet weather was hot and dry through the latter half of June and the first week in July, and our hay was all nicely cured and in the mow just as a three weeks rainy season set in which nearly ruined the entire crop of those farmers who never began haying before the Fourth, our old friend had not a word to say about the Lord providing hay weather for those who would put the thing from him. Few of us reason in this manner, but how often our thought is influenced by it. It is a common opinion that our best hay weather usually comes between the twentieth of June and the tenth of July, and when farmers with modern ideas depending the best time to cut grass are usually the busiest in their hay fields. But an examination of carefully kept records would probably show that there is very little dependence to be placed upon continued fair weather at any particular period in the year. There is more stability in the long days of midsummer and the air is warmer than at other seasons, but farmers who have learned to grow crops every all the season through, have also learned that there is a good deal of pretty good hay weather at other times than July.

In one of the early volumes of the Massachusetts Agricultural reports is an account of a lengthy public discussion of this subject, "When to cut grass," and it is really amusing to note how many would attempt to *set a day* for beginning or ending haying. The right time to cut grass is when the grass is ready to be cut, and fortunate is that farmer who can himself be ready at the same time. Between southern and northern New England there are quite a number of days difference in the time of ripening of nearly all farm crops, many more than permanent residents at either extreme realize or would be likely to believe. The best harvest in southern New England comes early in July, and unless the seed is kept ripe before the first of May the crop is liable to suffer from rust or blight, while in the cooler atmosphere of northern Vermont, we have seen the heaviest and brightest oats standing until the middle of September. We must learn to have charity for the opinions and customs of others living under conditions different from our own. We have for several years strongly advocated the early cutting of the hay crops and have endeavored to make practice and teaching accord. We have aimed to have the whole crop in the barn by the time the last field was in full bloom. In order to do this one must grow several varieties which ripen at different seasons, or else the first hay must be cut before it is fully mature.

There are a good many things to be considered when deciding when to cut grass; the quantity and quality of the hay, the kind of stock it is to be fed to, and the condition the sod will be left in for future crops. The quantity increases up to the time the majority of the grass plants are in full bloom, after which time it soon grows lighter, while the quality rapidly deteriorates. Mr. Sanborn by his experiments in feeding steers at the New Hampshire Agricultural College farm, has shown that hay cut at full maturity, or even a little later, is really more valuable, ton for ton, than that which is cut before blooming. His steers made a better gain on the former than on the latter. But it must be remembered that his experiments were made with fattening steers and not with milch cows, and that the ripe hay was fed as a part ration with cotton seed or other meal.

The fattening steer *may* have a stronger digestive apparatus than the cow in full milk. The steer certainly has nothing else to do but to digest his food, while the heavy milking cow is running a machine that is strained up to a high pitch. It would seem that the cow giving milk should have food that is easily masticated and easily digested, and we think it will take many more experiments like those of Mr. Sanborn's to convince the common dairy farmer that late cut hay is equal in value, pound for pound, to that which is cut and cured just before or while coming into bloom.

There are so many uncertainties connected with the hay harvest, as with every other farm operation, that the only safe way to secure the best results is to calculate on more or less delay, and so *begin haying a little before the grass is fully grown.* As a rule the loss and depreciation comes upon the grass that stands late. On our own farm, with so many crops grown especially for forage, the hay season begins early in June and lasts till November, and we sometimes have to use about all the good hay weather there is between these dates. There is one advantage in early cutting which many do not seem to fully realize. Early cut hay is injured very much less by bad weather while curing than that which is fully ripe. The green grass is so full of the rich gums and juices, that it sheds water like a cabbage leaf, while grass that has stood till it has become dry and woody has lost its waterproof character and absorbs the rain and dew like a sponge. Men may be deceived too, in estimating the quantity of hay upon a field cut early or late. The late cut, ripe hay becomes stiff and woody and rolls up into large winrows perhaps, but may not weigh in proportion to its bulk. Early cut hay will pack very solid in the mow, and a given number of cubic feet would spend better in feeding, except from the fact that cattle will eat more of what they like than of what is not particularly palatable.

If Mr. Sanborn's experiments are not misleading, their results may afford a degree of comfort to those who are unavoidably delayed with their haying. It is consoling to be told that late cut hay is better than early cut, when from any cause early cutting becomes impracticable. Our advice this year will be like that of former years, begin to cut early and endeavor to finish before the grass is injured by over ripeness. Mow freely in dull weather so as to be ready to push the curing when the sky is clear. Those who never mow except when the weather is promising are generally late in finishing, provided they have much to cut. A storm or shower injures green grass very little. If it has already stood too long it may depreciate as much by standing as it cut.

### THE SMOOTHING HARROW IN THE CORNFIELD.

An old reader of the FARMER asks if we do really recommend the Thomas Smoothing harrow as an implement that is advisable to use in fields of corn and potatoes, after the plants are up, and in place of ordinary cultivators or horse hoes, to which we must reply unhesitatingly, yes. We believe that a fine tooth, light harrow is one of the indispensable implements for cultivating corn and potatoes cheaply here in New England, as well as at the West. It is possible that something better may yet be invented for cultivating corn, but we know of nothing now that will quite take its place. Yet such a harrow can not be used on all fields with equally satisfactory results. To do the best work, the preparation must be made with the harrowing in view. Almost every one asks when first hearing this implement recommended as a cultivator, "Won't it tear up the corn?" Under some circumstances it will.

We have a lot of over two acres that we wished to devote to a test of different varieties of field corn the present season. It is about sixty rods long by six rods wide, and as several of the dozen varieties were represented only by a few ears each, it seemed necessary to plant the rows across the narrow way, and to do all the work by hand. Three different men dropped and covered the corn after the field had been marked out by a horse and small double mould board plough, which made the furrows a little too deep, so they required filling a little for each hill. The furrows were made lengthwise to facilitate horse cultivation later in the season, and the corn was dropped by walking crosswise of the furrows. Now it may seem a very simple matter to drop and cover corn, but when one tries to do the work in such a way that each hill shall be of the same relative depth below the surface, he may find it is not such a very easy thing to do. Nor is it as easy for three persons as for one.

The fertilizer was put on, one-half broadcast, before planting, and the other half sprinkled over the hills after covering. It is so rarely that one can be trusted to put fertilizer *under* corn, and scatter it enough so it will not destroy the seed, that we have usually preferred to put it on the top of the hills after planting and before the corn comes up. Just as the corn has begun to sprout, the whole field was harrowed over, lapping the harrow one-half. A great many weeds that were starting were destroyed, and also more of the corn than we had counted on. The field shows, now that the corn is up, that the seed was dropped very unevenly, but generally too near the surface. As it is an experimental field, it will not do to replant the missing hills with other varieties of corn, so we shall be forced to charge the loss, whatever it may be, to the experiment account. Beans can be planted in the vacant hills, but this will prevent using the smoothing harrow afterwards.

Another field of three acres was planted to Waushakum corn by the same method that has been adopted the past two years. The corn was dropped, covered, and the dirt pressed by the same operation that marked out the field in straight, parallel rows, and the kernels were dropped at a uniform depth, just fairly below the reach of the harrow teeth. The fertilizer was scattered on the rows, and the field harrowed just as the first spires of corn began to prick through. The little depression in the rows made by the roller of the corn planter, was filled by the harrow teeth, and thousands or millions of weeds that were just starting or pricking through, were covered by enough fine soil to smother them. The field appears to be in perfect condition, and the work of the harrow when judged by this trial, a perfect success. On the other field it is somewhat otherwise, which shows that one must learn how to use a tool before he can call himself master of it, and that it is necessary sometimes to see the end from the beginning.

We have pronounced the smoothing harrow an indispensable implement for raising corn cheaply in New England, and we have lost no faith in it on account of this failure to properly prepare the ground and crop for its use.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HORSE, HOW TO BUY AND SELL, is the title of a really valuable and readable book recently published by Orange Judd Company, New York. The author, Mr. Peter Howden, has aimed in his work to explain in the simplest manner, what constitutes a sound, and what an unsound horse, to note doubtful points, and to distinguish between real and imaginary defects. He does not believe in the "perfect horse," but does believe that a little attention given to practical detail as laid down by men of experience, and a large allowance of common sense will enable one to choose horses suited to the kind of work expected of them. He explains just what is meant by "warranty," how far it extends, and what it covers; how to examine a horse; what to look for, and how to judge and estimate upon the discoveries made. The author evidently understands his subject. It is a good book for a young farmer to study, and is worthy a place in every farmer's library for reference, as occasion requires. It contains 128 pages, is well and neatly bound, and the price postpaid, is only $1.

### BORROWING TOOLS.

The needs of modern farming demand a great variety of tools; indeed the greatest difference between the farming of to-day and of twenty years ago is to be found in the great improvement in all kinds of tools, and the great saving of labor that their use accomplishes. Many of these tools are expensive and require considerable skill in their use, and care to keep them in good repair, so that the small farmer who has only occasional use for them, and can ill afford to own them, is placed in the dilemma of not being able to do without them nor to buy them either; in his strait he is fain to borrow.

Now if he will but be careful to observe two or three rules in borrowing, he will have little trouble in any good christian neighborhood, in getting any tools he needs at any time the owners are not using them; but by neglect of them he will become an annoyance to the neighborhood, and unable to supply his needs without buying.

First of all no tool should ever be borrowed without the knowledge and consent of the owner nor without an understanding as to when it is to be returned. Second, any borrowed tool should be returned immediately when it is no longer wanted, or when the owner requests, and in case of any damage the owner should be informed and satisfaction given. Simple as these rules are, and strange as it may seem that any one should neglect them, there is probably no one source of trouble between neighbors so fruitful as carelessness or wilful neglect of duty and common decency in these matters. It is extremely annoying, when in need of a tool to be unable to find it, and especially so when one does not know which of two or three careless neighbors to blame for the annoyance.

I know a man who makes great professions of religious faith, and whose sincerity I do not pretend to judge, who has had in constant use, for a year at a time, tools which belonged to a neighbor, and which said neighbor had to replace, not knowing where they were lost; but when he found out at last who was at fault, it made a great deal of hard feeling, which was a good deal worse than the loss of the tools.

It is a good plan to brand all tools with the owner's name, which will serve to remind honest persons where they belong and will often prevent their being neglected. It is also a good plan to keep a slate and pencil in the tool house on which a memorandum should be made when a tool is borrowed, and erased when it is returned—this will serve to remind the owner where to look for missing tools. With such precautions, and among decent neighbors, the farmer who owns good tools need not fear to follow the teaching "from him that would borrow of thee, turn thou not away." There are, however, neighbors and neighbors, and any one who wishes to keep his tools where he can find them when needed, will have to discriminate between the careless unprincipled borrower, who never returns a borrowed tool till it is sent for, and the careful, conscientious man who always returns whatever he borrows, promptly and in good order.

It is often difficult, where several men are employed on the farm, to prevent their borrowing and lending tools without the knowledge of their employers; this is one of the most fruitful sources of trouble, and needs careful attention. No hired man should borrow or lend any tool without knowledge of his employer—and of the owner of the tool in question.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

### DOES FARMING PAY IN MASSACHUSETTS?

During the discussion which followed the lecture of President Chadbourne upon Agricultural Education, recently reported in the FARMER, Secretary Russell quoted a few statistics to show what an experiment station with an annual appropriation of $5000 would cost the farmers of Massachusetts, provided the entire cost were laid upon the farms of the State instead of upon the entire taxable property. There are, he said, 44,000 farms in the State. Their valuation at the present time, is not far from $225,000,000. A tax of $5000 would require that each farm in the State should contribute eleven cents towards the support of a station designed almost solely to benefit the farmer. This would be about five and a half mills for each thousand dollars invested in farms. Can the farmers stand such a tax with all the rest of the property of the State to help pay it?

Since hearing this statement by the Secretary, we have been looking over the census returns of Massachusetts for 1875, and find a few figures that may be worthy of consideration by those who are always contending that farming "don't pay." In the year 1875, there were in Massachusetts, 44,519 farms averaging not far from eighty acres each, including mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland. The average value of these farms was about $1100. To work these farms it required, beside the labor of the proprietors, hired help equal to four-fifths of one person to each farm, or 35,443 men, boys and women, at a cost for each, including board, of $158. The total product of these farms was in round numbers, $41,500,000, equal to $932 from each farm. This of course included only such products as were returned to the enumerators. The actual amount was doubtless considerably more, for farmers have not yet learned to credit their farms with all they produce, except when making application for premiums at agricultural shows. The interest on a farm worth $1100 at four per cent, is $164, which deducted from the value of the products leaves $768. Deduct from this the cost of the hired laborer $158, and it leaves $610 as the income of the proprietor of each 80-acre farm. But as a matter of fact there are so many proprietors who manage more than one farm, that the actual number of proprietors is found to be only about 35,000, which will give an average income of $1200, instead of $932 for each farm manager, or a net annual income of about $900.

In the volume of the census reports on manufactures and occupations, it appears that the yearly average wages of persons employed in mechanical work of all kinds is $475.76, and that of males above fifteen years of age $568.13, or a little more than half as much as the farm proprietor gets for his year's work. The reader can judge for himself which of the two, the farmer or the employed mechanic, is most independent as regards all those conditions which go to make life enjoyable. It will be seen that the farm laborer receives a much smaller salary than the mechanic, being doubtless far less skilled of the two. It will also be seen that the farmer can make a profit upon but a single laborer, while manufacturers who employ large numbers, may derive a large income from this source alone, even though the daily profit on each may be but a trifle. If the average farmer is willing to accept as wages, the same sum that is received by the average mechanic working for others, $568.13, he will find after deducting that from his $932 income on *one* farm, that he can pay his hired help and have a balance left equal to five per cent on his investment.

To us it seems almost a waste of time to argue that farming is profitable, for it is too much of a self evident fact to admit of discussion when the real condition of the farmer is clearly and fully comprehended. Whether the farmers or the laboring and industrial classes generally get their due proportion of the proceeds of their labor, is a somewhat different question, and one which we do not propose to touch at this time.

### EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

PROFIT FROM POULTRY.

I send you a report of the product of fourteen hens since the first of last November. They have laid seventy-five dozen eggs, which were sold at twenty-eight cents a dozen, amounting to $21.00. I paid out for corn and wheat screenings $6.35; net gain $14.65. The droppings, two barrels, will sell for three dollars or more. The hens are Plymouth Rocks. I should like to know who can beat this record with the number of hens.

*Franklin, N. H., April 3.* C. H. S.

REMARKS.—We have another poultry record, just received, to compare with this. A young lady at Grafton, Mass., began on the 6th of April with six hens; on the 10th of June she had sold 23 dozen eggs, and from two hens that had been sitting, had 15 fine chickens. She does not say whether these two hens sat upon more than fifteen eggs, but allowing that they did not, then her 6 hens, in 66 days, laid 291 eggs, and two of these hens must, for one-third of that time, at the very least, have omitted to lay at all. Our correspondent's letter is dated April 3d; from November 1st until that time is 154 days, so his fourteen hens, in 154 days, laid 900 eggs, and the time includes the winter months, when the hens are not so much inclined to lay. It is a very pretty sum in compound proportion to figure out which flock did the best, due allowance being made for the drawbacks noted in both cases. The record of the Grafton young lady's flock, on the whole, seems to go rather ahead of our Franklin correspondent's, and indeed appears to us as an extremely remarkable showing, and worthy the attention of any young lady who aspires to win fame and fortune in the poultry business.

POTTED STRAWBERRIES.

A hundred plants occupying a square rod of land will produce an abundant supply of berries for the table of an ordinary family for several weeks. If planting has not been made this spring, the best time is to plant potted plants in August or September. For garden culture and for testing new varieties, this is a most excellent plan, as good crops of fruit can be had in nine or ten months from planting. A crop of early vegetables may be first taken from the ground. Ordinary layer plants transplanted in August are liable on account of the hot, dry weather, to fail. Potted plants are turned out of the pots with a ball of earth adhering, and are hardly transplanted as a verbena or a tomato plant. They are more expensive to buy than layer plants, but under the circumstances are well worth their cost. They are produced by planting in early spring the varieties it is desired to propagate, in rows three or four feet apart, and keeping the ground loose until the runners begin to root, and then filling three-inch pots with good soil, and sinking them in it the full depth of the pots under the young plants, putting their roots into the soil and holding them there if necessary, with a small stone. In three or four weeks the runners may be cut, and the plants and pots removed. K.

*Cohasset, June 13, 1882.*

NOTES FROM SOUTHEASTERN VERMONT.

Succeeding a mild winter, with less snow than usual, and that of short duration, comparatively, we have had a cold, wet, late spring. Very little planting, of any kind, was done during the month of May, and now June is nearly gone, farmers have not finished their corn, and some have not planted all their potatoes. Grass appears well, giving promise of an abundant crop of hay. Orchards, forehalent, have blossomed well, and are now in full bloom—nearly two weeks later than usual. The weather, now, is mild and sunny, with frequent showers, and all nature seems delighted.

J. H. STEDMAN.

*West Brattleboro', June 9, 1882.*

## Correspondence.

From our Special Correspondent.

### AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25, 1882.

The prosperity of a country, it has been remarked, can be measured by its consumption of sugar; the same observation can be applied to butter, and hence the anxiety devoted to all means not only for the production, but for the preservation of that product. The more Australia, South America, the Cape, &c., march to monopolize the wool market, the greater the efforts made in Europe to fall back on dairy farming, in the sense of making butter. The United States of America appear to prefer cheese to butter manufacturing of late; they, however, export vast quantities of margarine to Holland especially. Be it said in passing, that artificial butter can only compete with butters of a low type, and the Dutch purchase it largely, as well as ground nut oil, for home consumption, to enable them to export the natural dairy produce of their country. Mark how the value of butter has risen: in the five years ending 1844-45, the price was 77 francs per cwt; for the five years ending 1878-80, the price was 182 francs per cwt. The Danes are extremely sensitive of the reputation of their butter, and to secure not only quantity as well as quality, lose no effort to adopt every improvement.

The French are very active in their efforts also. Special butter shows are being organized throughout the dairy districts. M. Chateau, Goutier, the judges, were merciliessly severe on all exhibits fantastically presented. Good butter should be worked the least possible, for, like good wine, it needs no lush. The prizes were carried off by Brittany and Mayenne. At this show a rather new churn was entered; its shape is triangular, with the angles slightly rounded; it is worked by a handle, which sets in motion three dash boards; twenty-four quarts of milk yielded their butter in seven minutes. A siphon was exhibited, and that "skimmed" the milk very effectively, by drawing it off underneath, the cream subsiding to the bottom of the cooler.

Professor Crispo of Ghent, has analyzed a liquid largely advertised as tending to preserve butter; he found that it consisted of phosphoric acid and ammonia. The incorporation of phosphoric acid in the butter has no injurious influences on health, because in one pound of butter there is only the one-thirtieth part of an ounce of the acid. Now, in some fevers, doctors prescribe as much as quarter of an ounce of free phosphoric acid daily, in drinks. The compound in question failed entirely as an antiseptic in the case of butter treated after a few weeks.

M. Pasteur is closely occupied studying the nature of rabies or hydrophobia, while at the same time he does not neglect yellow fever and the plague. The efficacy of peripneumonia being treated by inoculation, has not yet been clearly established, but is in a fair way of being so. That system applied to the *charbon* disease, has proved very successful. The point to settle definitely is, does this malady spring from animalcules, generated by diseased carcasses buried in soils, and brought up to the surface by worms? Certain meadows are "cursed," that is, considered as infected. Sheep inoculated with the Pasteur prepared vaccine have grazed on such land with impunity; however, sheep not so treated, were not placed beside them. That test must take place.

Dr. Guylon draws attention to the reprehensible practice of rearing foals, or any live stock indeed, on the house-feeding principle; plenty of air, light, and exercise, are requisite for all young stock. He prefers even the bad plan of letting the foals run wild, even all the winter. The breeders of the famous Percheron horses chain the foals to a pivot driven into the soil; the chain is six yards long sufficient to allow the animal to exercise and graze, while securing that no harm shall arise from any neighbor anchored close by. As the ground is fed down, the pivot is advanced. At night the foals are housed.

Veterinary Surgeon Eloise, maintains that horses' tetanus is contagious, and that it is produced from an animalcule. However, it is the fashion of late, to attribute the cause of all diseases of an unsettled origin, to infusoria. The gentleman in question, may have guessed right, but he submits no experimental proof.

Some interesting observations have been exchanged at the National Agricultural Society, on the subject of manures and soils. It would seem, that even the best farm yard manure should only be ranked as a complementary fertilizer. It is not the quantity of manure that is to be considered, but the value of its nutritive elements; these again to be viewed from their degree of solubility. Caution was recommended in reference to theories which regulate the dosing of soils with the mineral ingredients to replace the quantities removed by the crops. Such could not be regulated as if an interest table or a prescription. Besides, many of the useful principles contained in a soil are exhausted but very slowly. In the case of rotations, the destruction of animals injurious to plants ought not to be overlooked.

The Nile, observed the eminent chemist, Dumas, deposits in its annual overflow a layer of silt, only the one-twenty-fifth of an inch in thickness, yet that has sufficed to keep Egypt fertile since thousands of years. The permanent fertility of the Limague, he continued, might be explained, by the constant deposit of a frequent dust, blown from the volcanic rocks of Auvergne, and known to be rich in phosphates and potash. Perhaps to the same cause may be attributed the vigorous vegetation of many orchids. M. Riser believes that the poverty of his soils at Caleves, in Switzerland, is due to the stripping their surface undergoes by violent winds.

Prof. Peterman, the distinguished Belgian chemist, is occupied with a series of experiments of the highest scientific import, and bearing on the fertility of soils and the nutrition of plants. Chemical analysis, he asserts, supplies but very imperfect information relative to the immediate fertility of soils. He adopts the "dialyser" process, to separate the immediate principles of nutrition, but which are guarded by a coating of earthy particles, the latter having acquired them from the solutions circulating in the soil. When the one-fifth part of an inch in thickness, of any substance, such as earth, is spread on a membrane, parchment for example, and that membrane placed on a vessel of water to float, the soluble matters contained in that substance are sucked through; that's analysis by the dialyser. Now the membrane acts the part of the rootlets of the plant; the latter do not extract their food from the fluids circulating in the soil, but from the particles of earth which have become coated, somewhat as a pill is gilt, by the nutritive elements absorbed from the fluids, and they thus enter the membrane root with rapidity, and in markedly large quantities.

M. Fouquet dissipates a common error which presumes that land rolled, or a surface battened, better prevents evaporation taking place than when the surface is left friable—free in a word. Thus a stroke of the harrow would secure greater freshness in the soil, or its humidity for a greater period than an application of the roller. Plane in two vases—Nessler and Wagner have demonstrated the fact, equal quantities of earth; leave the contents in one case very friable, in the other, compress firmly. For a time, the evaporation will be sensibly uniform, but later, the freer soil will be found to be four times less dry than its rival.

M. Desprez is an eminent beet grower near Lille. The value of the root, he maintains, in point of production of sugar, depends on the seed, and the latter can only be determined by analyses of the mother root. The roots selected to bear seed, are stored during the winter in cellars, and such as fail to yield twelve per cent of sugar, are cast aside. He has a laboratory capable of making 320 analyses per hour, that means, the examination of 2700 roots per day—operations that can only be made by sunlight. The best root is that which is hard and possessing a red skin; it ought to contain sixteen per cent of sugar, that which means the yield of a seed which will produce roots giving 14½ per cwt; the form of the root, whether large or medium, is not of importance. M. Desprez finds that rich soils also are suited for beet culture, and that early sowings are the best. In the south of France, M. Prichard, by means of irrigations, has profitably cultivated sugar beet. Thus a warm climate can be beneficiarly no impediment. Roumania has entered the lists as a beet growing country; a bounty of twenty centimes the kilo. being granted on all sugar exported.

The prospects of the beet crop are excellent this season. There are 494 beet sugar factories in France.

*For the New England Farmer.*

### FROM BRIGHTON TO PRINCETON.

BY JOHN DIMON.

Being called to the mountain town of Princeton, on business, I hitched up my four-years old filley, "Alma," and taking my youngest son, Arthur, a lad of twelve summers, we started out on the morning of the 12th of June, on the overland, or more properly speaking, over hill, route, to that quaint old historical town of which old Wachuset mountain forms a part. Well, as I always travel with my eyes open, I could but notice the country which we passed through.

As to trees, I never saw them looking better—their foliage has that bright, healthy color peculiar to seasons adapted to them, for we have tree seasons as well as fruit seasons. I found almost an entire absence of tent caterpillars and canker worms, with but few exceptions. In the town of Stow, I think, I saw a large apple orchard that looked as though there had been a fire through it, there being not a single green leaf to be seen. I also saw an orchard in Wayland somewhat damaged by them. When about twenty miles from Boston, west, saw a few orchards containing more or less caterpillars; but, on the whole, I think this season has been unfavorable to tree depredators, and the apple crop must be immense.

Pears will not be very plenty, and I conclude I travelled just north of the peach line, as I saw but one peach orchard, and in that the trees were mostly winter killed. I noticed many apple orchards protected from canker worms by the application of printer's ink, and others by the use of tar. Which is best I cannot say. Barnum says that printer's ink, properly applied, is the best investment for one's money; but whether applying it to the trunks of apple trees, as an insect protector, would be called a proper application or not, I could not say; yet I must say I have very strong faith in printer's ink.

This has been a peculiar season, thus far, for the farmer, and on my journey I saw some farmers drawing manure; some were ploughing, some planting, some hoeing, while others were haying. It seems that planting, hoeing, and haying come as near all together this season as any season which I can remember. I noticed that grass was looking remarkably well, both in pastures and meadows. Rye, also, looks very fine; but oats, being late sown, do not show up as well as usual at this time in June.

Speaking of apple trees, I noticed an occasional tree, all along my route, that were just in the height of blooming, and when I arrived in Princeton all the apple orchards around the mountains just in full bloom, and this too on the 12th and 13th of June.

I found the roads in most excellent condition the whole length of my route. The old Bay State, I believe, is noted for good roads. I wish I could say as much for some of her neighboring States; will not call any names. Speaking of rye, I saw many farmers ploughing it in for manure. Why isn't this a good idea in towns remote from cities and access to city and sea manure? When I arrived at Princeton, the first man on whom I called was my old friend John Brooks of the "Hill Side Farm." He intends that all travellers and visitors in that sections shall know that his is the "Hill Side Farm," as he has it posted on three sides of his barn in letters large enough to be read half a mile; on the front end of the same, fronting the street is "John Brooks, Hill Side Farm." The barn itself being very pretty, and well painted white, makes it very showy and attractive. While his house and other buildings are models as to beauty and convenience, they are altogether too costly for the average farmer.

I found friend Brooks in the field at work, or at least looking as though he had been. His men were divided—some were cutting off hassocks in the bog meadow, to enable the mowing machine to run over them, and some were fighting potato bugs. Speaking of potato bugs, what a nuisance they are, and what a curse to the farmer. It does seem as though the farmer already had about as many enemies as he could afford to contend with before this plague was sent upon him; yet, when seeing him fighting this, his great enemy, and especially while seeing an old man ploughing a very rocky lot, near the road side, with a lazy horse that consumed about three minutes in coming round at each end, and then would not keep the furrow worth a cent, the plough fetching up against an under-ground rock occasionally, and the handles taking the old gent in the bread-basket, I could not but think of the fitting lines —

"How blest the farmer's simple life!
How pure the joy it yields!
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
Free, mid the scented fields."

*Brighton, Mass., June 14, 1882.*

*For the New England Farmer.*

### FENCES FOR FARMERS.

The man who indulges in the delusion that fences will be dispensed with in Vermont, and I might as well say in New England, had better dismiss that opinion, whatever may be the plan adopted near centres of dense population, where selling cattle is practicable, and markets for milk and butter are at hand. Vermont farmers will continue their old practice of feeding their pastures, it being the cheapest feed which a man can give his stock. Then there must always be fences to keep cattle and other stock within their appointed bounds. Not only must the farmer protect his growing crops, but see that his stock does not trespass on his neighbor's premises. Now there is nothing so well calculated to make a farmer contented and happy, as to have a good fence himself, and for his neighbors to have the same.

Now every farmer knows at what an immense cost the fences in New England have been maintained; how the labor and cost of building, and of annual repairs has been a source of constant loss, as most fences are constructed of perishable materials. There is a kind of fence, much of which can now be seen on railways and farms, which bids fair to supersede all other fences. I need not say it is the barbed wire fence. I think it may be properly termed the coming fence; although much of it has already come, there is very much more to follow. Its efficiency as a defence against unruly cattle or other stock, consists more in barbs, than the strength of the fence. That it is an invention highly to be prized, is demonstrated by this, that it may be built indestructible. This point gained, it is incomparably cheaper than any common old-fashioned fence. A very durable fence is made with the cedar posts and the barbed wire.

This spring I am making a few rods on the following plan, as an experiment. I cut a few willow posts last fall, after the season's growth was completed, and set them in such ground as we cultivate for common field crops, and on which I have several good apple trees. I cut them from four to six inches in diameter, and six feet long, and set them two feet in the ground. This spring they are branching out finely, and have the appearance of rooting and making permanent growth. I shall soon add to them the wires, and if the posts grow, as I have no doubt they will, any one can see how indestructible such a fence must be. I am not positive, but think I can make these white willow posts grow on any of my mowing lands, and my upland needs no draining for any crops common to New England. Some farmers may object to having an abundance of willows growing on their farms; but for my part I care little for that objection, as I think they will spread very little on dry land; and if a farmer does not like the shade, he can remove the branches once in a few years, and use them for posts, or sell them to his neighbors, or they will make passable summer wood.

I have in my mind another plan of an indestructible fence. It may be that such fence has been made, but I have not learned that it is so. I have no doubt but that a good wire fence can be made in this way. Let suitable stones be imbedded in the ground at convenient distances, and let an iron rod of suitable size and length be cemented into these stones, and the wires attached to these rods; and then you have an entire iron fence above the ground. If the ground is wet and frosty, let the stones be flat, and lay them on the ground. There is very much that can be said in favor of such fence in addition to its durability. J. G. GOODRICH.

*Berkshire, Vt., June 12, 1882.*

*For the New England Farmer.*

### NOTES FROM MAINE.

I see in your issue of June 10th, you recommend for late planting to plant on the furrow, where one furrow laps on the other, on every third furrow, and cover with a hoe. I think this is the best way for late planting. I have for several years planted yellow eyed beans in this way, only I plant on every furrow, and by this way of planting so thick that the weeds do not injure the beans, especially on dry, loamy soil; but if the weeds do start a little, it is not much work to remove them with a hoe. I plant the hills about one foot apart. I use the hand corn and bean dropper, that drops and covers with the same movement. This machine was advertised in the FARMER last week. I have used this machine for many years. It will do the work of four men, in the best manner, and it surprises me that farmers do not use them more than they do. The kind of land that I plough for this purpose at this season of the year is run out grass field, and after the beans are removed in the fall, dress and fit the ground for an early crop the next year. This can be done by reserving some barn manure in the spring; it makes the work much lighter, and the seeds can be put in sooner than to do all in the spring.

Now about the sheep. I have raised 35 lambs from 25 sheep; all long tailed sheep. Now is the season of the year that the little lamb has to lose the most of his tail, that valuable protector of the sheep's bag from storm and sun, and flies and insects, to say nothing of lessening the vitality of the sheep. It is a practice that should be forever abandoned for there is no good argument in its favor. I see that some farmers have abandoned it. Dr. Boutelle of Waterville, said to me, fire away at the farmers, for I believe you are right in the matter.

The season is backward, and at this date, June 12th, most of the farmers have not finished planting, and considerable ground is under water.

*Vassalboro', Me., 1882.* H. G. ABBOTT.

## Selections.

### HORSES WITHOUT SHOES.

A Connecticut correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes: Over three years ago articles appeared in the *Boston Journal* and several other papers, advising the working of horses without shoes, and at the same time giving the experience of several persons who had used them without shoes with complete success. I was so impressed with the statements that I was induced to have the shoes of one of my horses taken off. I turned him out to grass for about a month, and then put him to work, lightly at first, and I must confess, with fear and trembling; but after a trial I was so pleased with the result that I took the shoes off my other two horses, and I have worked them without shoes ever since, now about three years. I find they work better, more sure footed, and are far less liable to lameness than when shod, and I am well satisfied that horses' feet, as nature made them, are all sufficient for ordinary work, and, I believe, for extraordinary work.

After my long experience, I should now as soon think of going to a farrier myself to be shod as to send my horses for that purpose. What surprised me most was that one of my horses was continually falling lame, and we never could discover the cause, but since she has been worked without shoes she has never shown the least symptoms of lameness and never stumbled, which she did very much when shod, from which I infer that the paring the soles when shoeing made her feet very tender and was the cause of all the trouble.

Our roads are rough, hilly, and stony, much more so than the average roads, so that my success cannot be attributed to superiority in this respect. Equestrians would find it far safer to use horses without shoes, as the sole becomes so hard as to be non-sensitive to small stones and the animals are thus far less liable to stumble. To prevent the hoofs from chipping, the toes should be kept slightly rounded by a coarse file, such as is used by farriers, and as the feet should always be looked to when the horse is groomed, the time required to do this is very trifling.

JERSEY BULL "PEDRO"---3187.

By Domino out of Eurotas. Dropped Oct. 10, 1877. Owned by Col. H S. Russell, Home Farm, Milton, Mass.

### THE CARE OF GRAPE-VINES.

Nearly all the cultivated fruits are liable to overbear. This is always more or less injurious, and should be prevented. With grapes, the first step in this direction is pruning, which should be done any time after the leaves fall, and when there is no frost in the ground; generally in February, before there is any danger of bleeding. This shortening of the strong *canes*, as the wood of one season's growth is called, by reducing the bearing surface, reduces the crop. It can and should be reduced still farther by the removal of superfluous bunches; and now is a good time.

As the young growth puts out, the embryo clusters soon appear, three or four from every strong bud; less from weaker ones. At this stage of growth, before blossoming, the work is easily done. It is best to remove, first, every small cluster; and second, every one which is part tendril. The cluster is but another form of tendril—a higher form; and the appearance of tendrils where fruit should be, is evidence that there is a lack of ability in that part of the vine for the greater effort of fruit-bearing.

The removal of the imperfect bunches directs the strength of the vine into the good bunches which are allowed to remain; and these develop a size and excellence not to be reached without the thinning process referred to. The *quantity* of fruit, year after year, will not be lessened, while the *quality* will be all to which it is possible for the variety to attain; and the vine, not being overtaxed, will ripen its wood well, and be ready for the work of the succeeding season.

Some prefer a pair of small, pointed scissors for the operation of thinning; others find the thumb-nail sufficient, in the tender condition of the young growth.

It will be well also to look after the small, greenish-white, woolly caterpillar, half an inch or less in length, which makes its home and obtains its living on one of the last leaves.

The leaf itself is large enough (about the size of a dime) to stand out distinctly as a leaf; but is prevented from doing so by being fastened by the caterpillar to the point of the shoot, the point being slightly drawn to one side, from its lack of freedom, as growth advances. Gently draw out the imprisoned leaf, and kill the caterpillar.

Summer pruning, which means pulling off growing shoots, or canes which have no fruit on them, and pinching off the points of those which are bearing fruit, has given rise to a great deal of discussion,

# New England Farmer.

## BOSTON:

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

The doctors are a little late in their effort to save Guiteau from the gallows.

The first native strawberries of the season were received on Monday 19th inst, just nineteen days later than last year.

There has not been such an exodus of foreigners from Egypt since Moses led the Israelites out *via* the Red Sea.

The elections in Canada on Tuesday, seem to have been pretty much all one way, in favor of what is known as the National Policy, or in other words, the policy of protection.

The Vermont State Fair will be held at Burlington on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of September, in connection with the fair of the Champlain Valley Association for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

If there is any river or harbor that has been neglected in the river and harbor bill just passed, it shows that the member from the district where it is situated is not seeking a re-election to Congress.

The result of the conference of the European powers on the affairs of Egypt has not yet been announced, but it is perfectly safe to predict that the whole business turns out a fizzle.

Either counterfeiting or robbery has surely arrived at the dignity of a fine art, when two different committees of experts are unable to decide whether the celebrated Doyle bond plate is counterfeit, or a genuine plate stolen from the Treasury department.

Doubtless it is advisable that taxation should be reduced as far as possible, but Congressman Kelley's proposition to reduce it by abolishing the tax upon tobacco, snuff and cigars, and General Young's kindred proposition, to cut down the tax on beer to 8 cents per barrel and on whiskey to 50 cents per gallon, look like wanton insults to the laboring people of the country.

The Republican Congressional committee has sent a circular to all government employes, even the humblest, asking for a contribution to the campaign fund, and, by implication at least, giving them to understand that it will not be safe for them to refuse it. The New York Civil Service Reform Association thereupon administers a counter-irritant to the federal employes in that city, pointing out that if they comply with the request of the committee, they will be liable to fine, and removal from office under the same statute under which General Curtis was recently convicted. Of course they will risk this last chance, and pay up, but it appears that "Taking one consideration with another," the lot of a government clerk is "not a happy one."

### REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Van Voorhis of New York hit the nail squarely on the head, when he said in the discussion of the immigration bill in Congress the other day, that "America was a cheaper poor house and jail than any in Europe." There is no reason why this country should be made a receptacle for the human rubbish of Europe, and if we are going to keep out the industrious Chinese, not one of whom has ever come upon the charitable institutions of the country for support, there is all the more reason why we should keep out European paupers who can add nothing to the wealth of the country. Already the Jewish relief committee at Lemberg is finding fault with the London committee for sending to America only the able bodied and self supporting among the Jewish exiles, when they might just as well get rid of the lame, halt and blind, by turning them over to the charity of the great Republic. These people seem to have got the idea that America is not only a land of unlimited wealth, but that it is also a land where they can claim as a right that subsistence which they have been unable to earn at home. Of these same Russian Jews, the United States are getting more than enough, and the Hebrew Aid Society of New York, which was established to encourage and assist their transportation to this country, finds its hands more than full already, and has been obliged to send despatches to Europe saying that they can not take care of any more at present. Over a thousand of these people remain encamped in the Castle Garden enclosure at the present time, without any particular prospect ahead. Ignorant of the English language, separated from our own people, not only in religion, but in every feature of their civilization, there appears to be as little prospect of their "assimilating" themselves to the American people, as there ever was of the Chinese doing the same thing.

For many generations, in the land of their nativity, they have formed a separate class in the community, living apart and having no social relations with their Christian neighbors. This has made them clannish, and unwilling to separate and distribute themselves about in the community. They demand to keep together, where they can maintain their own customs, and associate only with each other. This is practically impossible, as but very few of them have the capital to buy land, and establish a settlement; the Aid Society of course can not colonize them together, but has done the best it could in placing individuals in factories or on farms, and as far as possible with their co-religionists, but in many cases this has proved unsuccessful and some of them have returned time after time to the society for more aid. On Saturday last, forty of these people were sent back to Germany as incorrigibly idle, or as paupers unable to work for their support, and more will be sent very soon.

It is only a few weeks since over a thousand Italians were landed at Castle Garden in one day, every one of whom was a pauper; other Italians have been brought here under a contract to pay so much a day out of their earnings for three or four years, to certain of their own countrymen who assisted them to get across the ocean. It is not easy to see in what way or for what reason such immigrants as these are to be preferred to the Chinese. There is not an objection that can be urged against the Chinese that may not equally be brought against these Russian and Italian paupers, except the difference in race, and any one who has seen a number of the Jewish refugees together, will be inclined to think that if this difference can be overlooked in their case, it might much more easily be disregarded in the case of the Chinamen. Now that we have begun to pick and choose what sort of immigrants shall be admitted to the country, we believe that it is well to make a thorough job of it, and exclude all undesirable persons whether they were born in Asia or in Europe; there would still be as many coming every week as the country can make room for, and as many as our laboring population care to compete with.

THE COTTON CROP.—The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in an article upon the outlook for the cotton crop of 1882, based upon pretty full reports, says that the bulk of the decline of eight per cent in acreage is not due to the overflow, but to the fact that the hill country cotton has been supplemented largely by corn and oats; the increase in acreage of the former being twelve per cent, and that of oats being thirty per cent. On the whole it declares that there are acres enough of cotton planted to produce a six millions of bales crop, with favorable or even average weather.

SKINNY MEN.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

From our Special Reporter.

### MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

AMHERST, June 21, 1882.

The exercises of commencement week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College opened on Sunday morning, at 10.30 o'clock, with a Baccalaureate sermon by Pres. Chadbourne. This is a new feature at the College, and in spite of the rain, the attendance was quite large. The speaking for the Farnsworth prizes took place in the College Chapel on Monday, the 19th, at 8 P. M. The speakers were as follows:—

FRESHMEN.

Paul Cuff Phelps Brooks, of Boston, Address of Antony at Cæsar's Grave.
Wilbur Merriam March, of Millbury, Virginius to the Roman Army.
Charles Plumb Spaulding, of Amherst, Toussaint L'Ouverture.
Charles Shepard Phelps of Florence, Destruction of Pompeii.
Edwin West Allen of Amherst, Eulogy on Lafayette.

SOPHOMORES.

Walter Parker Mayo, of Wellesley, Never Despair.
Robert Cutler Day, of So. Framingham, Washington at Princeton.
Elisha Adams Jones, of Rockville, Ancient Rome and Modern Civilization.

The examination of candidates for admission to the College took place on Tuesday at 9, A. M., in the Botanic Museum, and at 10 occurred the public examination of the Graduating class in Agriculture, for the Grinnell prizes, in the College Chapel.

At 2 P. M., the Junior classes gave an exhibition drill in Infantry art, mortar, &c., this being followed by the reading of the Prize Military Theses in the Chapel, Mr. W. E. Stone, of Amherst, taking the 1st, and Mr. W. A. Morse, of Boston, the 2d prize.

After the reading of the Theses very pleasant addresses were delivered by His Excellency, John D. Long, and U. S. Commissioner Loring. The military exercises concluded with a Battalion Drill and Review at 4 P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING.

President's reception at the Amherst House from 8 to 11 o'clock P. M., to which all friends of the College were invited. At 8.30 A. M. was held the annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College, in the chapel.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the graduating exercises were held in Amherst College Hall. The speakers were as follows:

1. Herbert Myrick, Concord: The Press in Agriculture.
2. Joseph Libby Windsor, Grafton: Liberty and Law.
3. David Goodale, Marlborough: New England Thought.
4. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, Amherst: The Fate of the Jeannette.
5. Wilbur Herbert Thurston, Upton: The Agriculture of Yesterday and Today.
6. John Emery Wilder, Lancaster: Shamyl the Circassian Chieftain.
7. Samuel Chester Damon, Lancaster: Man's Effect on Nature.
8. Levi Rawson Taft, Mendon: Historic Doubts. With the Valedictory Address.

Everett Sawyer Chandler of Coldwater, Mich., who was to have spoken on "Public Life," was excused.

After the speaking, the President addressed a few words to the Graduating Class, and then followed the announcement of Prizes and presentation of Diplomas.

The exercises were interspersed with excellent music by the Northampton Orchestral Club. The prizes were awarded as follows;

FARNSWORTH PRIZE SPEAKING:

In the Freshman class, Gold medal to Paul Cuff Phelps Brooks of Boston. Silver medal to Charles Plumb Spaulding of Amherst. In the Sophomore class, the gold medal to Elisha Adams Jones of Rocksville. Silver medal to Walter Parker Mayo of Wellesley.

The Grinnell prizes in agriculture were awarded to Winthrop Ellsworth Stone of Amherst, $50, and Charles Walter Floyd of Boston, $30. The botanical prizes for best collection of plants to Winthrop Ellsworth Stone $15, to Charles Sumner Plumb, $10. For the best collection of woods to F. S. Allen, $5.

The prizes for best military essays were to W. E. Stone, $25, and W. A. Morse $15, the subject of the essay being "The Future Military Problem of America."

The College has never had a more brilliant prospect than at the present time. President Chadbourne is the right man in the right place, and he cannot help but command the respect and trust of the public. The grounds are looking very fine. The Graduating Class numbers thirty, and the prospect of the next Freshman Class is good, as about the same number is expected.

IF you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

### CONGRESS.

It appears probable that an adjournment of Congress will be reached by the middle of July, though as yet the question as to the date has not been decided. The Senate has confirmed the nominations previously announced, of members of the tariff commission, of which the Hon. John L. Hayes of Massachusetts will be chairman. No vote has yet been reached upon the bank charter bill, which has been subjected to a very exhaustive discussion. A bill has been passed to compensate Southern mail carriers for services rendered before the rebellion, and for which they have been ever since trying to get paid. A bill to regulate the conveyance of passengers by sea has also been passed without dissent. Three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for repairing and enlarging the executive mansion. The most important measure introduced in the Senate has been one reported by the judiciary committee to provide for the succession to the office of President and Vice-President of the United States in case of the removal of those officers by death, disability or resignation; the bill provides that the succession to the presidential office in such cases, shall be continued to members of the Cabinet, and arranges the order of precedence, beginning with the Secretary of State, and ending with the Secretary of the Interior; at the same time of course, the old order of succession, through the President of the Senate, &c., is done away with. The Committee is very desirous that this bil shall be pressed to its passage without delay.

The House of Representatives has passed the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $17,-367,875, and also the bill appropriating $100,-000,000 for the first year's payments of the arrears of pensions. An important bill to regulate foreign immigration has also been passed; another important measure has been passed authorizing the Secretary of the treasury until the 1st of July, 1884, to receive trade dollars upon presentation, and give in exchange for them standard silver dollars, and repealing all laws authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar. A bill providing for a new method of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President, and for the adjudication, by a judicial tribunal, of the title to the office in case of a disputed election, has been discussed at some length, but has finally been re-committed, and the measure will not be acted upon at this session.

☞ No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

THE ANNUAL AGRICULURAL REPORT.—The Senate Committee on Printing have had a conference with Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Rounds, the Public Printer, on the publication of the Annual Agricultural Report. For some years back the publication of the report has been delayed for two years after its date, partly by the introduction of colored pictures, which cost last year nearly $100,000. Dr. Loring proposes to dispense with these fancy illustrations, and to substitute wood engravings where it is necessary to illustrate the text. He will deliver the copy in July to the Public Printer, and the edition of 300,000 copies will be ready for distribution next December.

LADIES who have used Wheat Bitters say they are wonderful in cases of nervous debility and other troubles of the sex.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES.

*Harper's Magazine* for July is a strong number, but a little heavy for summer reading, considering the general standard of the magazine. It is however rich in illustrations beyond the average. The frontispiece is an admirably engraved copy of Rowse's crayon portrait of Emerson, which, though it is an excellent likeness of Mr. Emerson as he appeared thirty years ago, would yet hardly be recognized by those whose acquaintance with the great man's face does not go back to that period. One of the illustrated articles gives the portraits of several of the prominent British statesmen of the present day, another has sixteen pictures of the royal Egyptian mummies discovered last year at Thebes, with the coffins and other accessories found with them; in another Mr. Reinhart's skilful pencil worthily illustrates Mr. Lathrop's pleasant description of the old Spanish city of Cordova; the fourth tells of the old ship-builders of New York, and has a large number of portraits, and the fifth has some interesting reproductions of ancient wood engravings. Julian Hawthorne has a paper on Emerson, as has also Mr. Curtis. There are three short stories and an instalment of Mr. Black's Shandon Bells. Poems by Paul H. Hayne, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and others, and the usual interesting variety in the editorial departments.

The *Century* also begins with a portrait of Emerson, from French's bust, a most satisfactory likeness to those who have known Emerson in his later years; accompanying it are an editorial article upon his character and influence, and a paper on "Emerson's Personality," by Emma Lazarus. Among the illustrated papers, one of the most interesting deals with "The Horse in Motion," reproducing several of the illustrations from Dr. Stillman's recent volume with the same title; another illustrated article describes the progress which has been made in yacht building; another is an extremely interesting record of travels in Alaska; and another is the conclusion of the paper in the May number describing the "Bee Pastures of California." John Burroughs has an article on Thoreau, illustrated with a highly unsatisfactory portrait which does not look like Thoreau in the least. Carlyle's querulous and exasperating Irish journal is continued; Mr. Smalley has a very readable and interesting account of the New York State Charities Aid Association; and Ernest Ingersoll describes a Colorado cavern. In fiction, besides the chapters of Mr. Howells's and Mrs. Burnett's novels, there is a powerful story of old California mining days by Joaquin Miller, and a story of Long Island and the Michigan sufferers, entitled "Christiana's Wedding Dress." A paper on "House Building" in the "Home and Society" department, is full of common sense, and is alone worth the price of the number.

A larger part of the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is occupied by the three serial novels, than their merits deserve. Probably most readers of the magazine will turn first to Longfellow's poem, entitled "The Bells of San Blas," which possesses a peculiar interest as being the last verse the poet wrote, the manuscript being dated March 15th, 1882; the poem in itself, is commonplace, and without particular interest. Henry Cabot Lodge writes with some bitterness of the abuse of the pardoning power in the cases of the naval officers convicted by courts martial of conduct prejudicial to the interests of the service; Mr. Willard Brown discusses the question of admitting Cabinet officers to seats in Congress, though he says nothing new upon the subject; Mr. O. B. Frothingham has a very interesting article on the care for the comfort and pleasures of the people manifested by despotic governments; the writer of "Studies in the South" deals in this paper with political affairs, with the same judicious calmness and freedom from ill temper or prejudice which have marked his previous papers; "The Political Economy of Seventy-three Millions of Dollars" is the title of a trenchant review of the methods of Wall Street and the career of one of its princes, to which Wall Street will only reply, in the words of the lamented Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" There is a good New England sketch by Miss Jewett, and the customary reviews of new books.

In the *North American Review* for July, the leading article is a profound and sympathetic study of "Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple. The author has scarcely a word to say about forms and modes of expression, and cheerfully concedes that Emerson had command only of two or three metres; but he brings all the resources of his extraordinary critical acumen to prove that as a seer, as one who has intuition of the deeper truths of nature and the moral universe, in short, as a poet in the highest sense of the word, Emerson must take rank with the great geniuses of all time. In "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall Street," a writer who withholds his name, but who manifestly is no novice, exposes many of the tricks and devices by means of which fictitious values are created, and the unwary lured daily to ruin. Desire Charnay contributes the eleventh article in the series on "The Ruins of Central America," and records the crowning triumph of his exploring expedition, namely, the discovery of a great ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Guatemala. There are two papers on the Civil Service question: one, "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, who labors to relieve the civil Service from the aspersions cast upon it on account of Guiteau's crime; the other, "The Business of Office-Seeking," by Richard Grant White, who forcibly portrays the moral ills that come from the perennial struggle for place. Finally, Francis Marion Crawford, son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed under the conditions of life existing in the United States. The *Review* is for sale by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

*Lippincott's Magazine* has a pleasant and well illustrated article on Black Bass Fishing in the solitary streams of the Adirondack region, and a very interesting illustrated paper describing the system of convict labor in the coal mines of Georgia. One Afternoon in a French Hamlet is the title of an article giving an animated description of life in the forest of Fontainebleau. Mr. C. F. Holder has an interesting article on sharks. There is a fine article describing the scenery of the Alleghany mountains. In "Walks with Bryant," Horatio Nelson Powers gives a pleasant account of the poet's habits and daily life amid the rural scenes to which he was strongly attached and from which he drew his inspiration. A new serial story is begun, with the attractive title of "Fairy Gold," and there are several short stories and poems, besides the usual Monthly Gossip, and reviews of new books.

*St. Nicholas* appears to regard the 4th of July, as almost all there is of the month, and treats his young readers to the story of an American Rebellion in Virginia a hundred years too soon, the history of the famous sea fight between the Essex and the Phœbe in the war of 1812, a story of a "Boy who Lost the Fourth of July," and an illustrated article on "Swords." Boys will be greatly interested in the article on "Amateur Newspapers," which certainly contains some facts that are fairly startling to us oldsters. Frank R. Stockton's story of a Coon Hunt is very amusing, as is also the account of the family who took their summer vacation on board a specially fitted train of cars, on which they lived, moving about from place to place.

*Wide Awake* for July is as bright and handsome as one could well expect a magazine to be, and both in matter and in illustration is more than equal to the best of its predecessors. Mrs. Catherwood's story, "The Assistant," is well told and inculcates a good lesson of courage and devotion. Ethel's adventure with the Queen reads as if it were true, and Jared's adventure with the elephant in the days long prior to Jumbo's time, if not a fact, might well have been one. Mr. Bartlett has some very plain and practical directions, with diagrams, for building a stage for tableaux, etc., and also for the management of the tableaux themselves. These are only a small part of the table of contents of this delightful little magazine, which should be in every home where there are children.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—It is not surprising that people of the whole country rush to Manhattan Beach, so accessible from New York, and so enjoyable, with its immense palace hotels, the Manhattan and the Oriental; its cool invigorating breezes, fine bathing and delightful promenades along the well kept grounds bordering on the beach. From several landings in the city, safe and commodious steamers take one across the river, connecting with the trains of the Manhattan Beach Railway, and in the short space of one hour you are whirled away to the beach, running for a distance of two miles along the entire east end of Coney Island; and so far out to sea, that the breezes that fan your brow are wafted from the broad Atlantic, while the surf rolling in long lines of foam crested billows is a sight so grand and refreshing, that one visit to this delightful spot is never enough, but repeated over and over again. So complete are the arrangements for transporting the crowds that visit Manhattan Beach, that it is no uncommon thing for the company to carry over their road, safely and comfortably, forty thousand persons in a single day. The bathing house, which is the model thing of the kind in the country, can bathe ten thousand persons a day, while the number who eat, drink and make merry on the broad piazzas of the Manhattan, it is almost impossible to estimate.

THOUSANDS of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL ORGAN.—Colonel Lee Crandall, who has long edited and published at Washington the national organ of the extreme greenback men, has begun the publication in that city of a new agricultural paper, under the title of *The National Farmer*, which will set forth the views of the Granger organization. The first number has a fine portrait, with an extended biographical sketch of Dr. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.

OLD MOTHER SHIPTON.—Considerable "stock" was taken in what Mother Shipton said would come to pass in the year 1881, by those who are ready to swallow down every whim that floats along; but these same persons will suffer from having all sorts of humors for years, before they will believe that fifty cents' worth of Swayne's Ointment will effectually cure them. Ministers, judges, lawyers, and even physicians have testified to its merits. Try it.

## Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Every distillery in Arkansas has been compelled to shut down for want of grain.

☞ A Georgia planter has raised 441 pounds of tea on an acre of ground.

☞ A colony of 200 families of negroes is about to leave Mississippi to settle in Mexico.

☞ A $16,000 woolen mill was burned at South Hadley, on Monday.

☞ The Legislature of Newfoundland has abolished imprisonment for debt except when fraud is proved against the debtor.

☞ Two men and thirteen horses perished in a fire on Appian Way, Cambridge, Saturday afternoon.

☞ Nineteen firemen were severely injured by a falling wall on Saturday, at the burning of a storehouse at the highlands.

☞ Nearly 5000 cans of milk, the freight on which amounts to about $1800, are shipped over the Erie Road to New York, daily.

☞ Last Friday night the fishing schooner, Massasoit, from Gloucester, colided with an iceberg and sank; five men were drowned.

☞ The papers are telling of a cow at Franklin, Tenn., whose butter product is three pounds and one ounce daily.

☞ As one effect of the strike at Pittsburgh, Penn., an order has been sent to England for 4000 tons of hoop iron.

☞ Propping up peach trees to prevent them from breaking down under the weight of fruit, is the news from all parts of North Carolina.

☞ The story published last week of the killing of a Boston gentleman by a bear in the Adirondack region, turns out to be a hoax.

☞ Two oil tanks at Olean, N. Y., on the United Pipe Lines, were struck by lightning on Monday and burned, the loss being about $60,000.

☞ Recent rains and warm weather have revived the wheat crop in the northwestern States, and hurried along corn until it is not now very greatly behind average seasons.

☞ The immigrants into this country during the month of May, numbered 141,035, of which 4861 were Chinamen improving their last chance.

☞ The stockholders of the New York & New England Railway have voted to accept the act of the Legislature authorizing the sale of the State stock.

☞ Dangerous counterfeits of the $10 greenbacks of the issue of 1875 are in circulation, and thousands are said to have been put out in New England.

☞ The Wool Growers' Association of Texas has adopted a resolution to support no man for Congress who does not advocate the protection of that interest against importations.

☞ The Immigration Association of California has voted to station an agent at Castle Garden to point out to immigrants the advantages of that State for new comers from every place but China.

☞ The Charleston *News and Courier* says that information collected from various parts of South Carolina in regard to the growing crops shows a splendid outlook for oats, wheat and corn, and excellent prospects for cotton.

☞ Dispatches from Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, state that the army worm is totally destroying grain. Worms have appeared in millions, and are passing northward through the Miami Valley.

☞ One of the significant signs of the times is the disposition of the Wall street magnates to put their money into city real estate. Most of the great stock operators are making investments in this line.

☞ A colored man, while ploughing, near Opelousas, La., a few days since, struck a ten-gallon jar filled with Spanish silver coins, of the date of 1779. The amount is estimated at $8000 to $10,000.

☞ The exports of breadstuffs, grain, provisions and dairy products from the United States during the month of May, amounted to $16,272,430 against $28,897,260 for the same month last year.

☞ Fifteen freight cars were thrown from the track of the Portland and Rochester Railroad near Springvale, Me., last week, by the breaking of a wheel, and were entirely destroyed, together with their contents.

☞ Seventy-five people have been poisoned at Adrian, Mich., since Friday, by eating a certain brand of cheese, none, however, fatally. Microscopic examination shows it to be filled with some unrecognized parasites.

☞ The Johnson Harvester works at Brockport, N. Y., were burned last Monday night. Loss $500,000. Four hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. Edward Heath is supposed to have perished in the fire.

☞ Three sons of Duncan Taylor, aged eight, six and four years, while playing in a stable at Brussels, Ont., on Saturday afternoon, went into an oat bin, the lid of which closed on them. At night all were found dead from suffocation.

☞ A fight between cow boys and Indians, recently occurred on the border of the Indian Territory, in which four of the former were killed. The cow boys were herding stock in the nation and were ordered to remove it, but refused, when the fight ensued.

☞ There are 3014 insane persons in the various asylums in this State, the largest number yet recorded in the State annals. Of these only 315 are private patients, the remainder being supported at the expense of the State, or of different cities and towns.

☞ It is understood that the Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College have under consideration the appointment of a professor of agriculture, who shall give his whole time to scientific and practical agriculture, both in the institution and throughout the State.

☞ The steamer Pera, from Montreal for London, struck an iceberg off Cape Race on the 10th and went down. The crew and passengers succeeded in getting into the boats, and a part of them were picked up by an inward bound steamer. One boat, with ten men is still missing and is probably lost.

☞ The people of Kansas, under the forestry laws of that State, have planted 93,000 acres of trees. The cotton wood is the most abundant, and it grows the most rapidly. About 6000 acres have been planted in black walnut, and will make a handsome return in eight or nine years.

☞ Dr. Gay, a well-known veterinary surgeon of Norwood, Mass., lost his way while going to answer a call for his services late last Sunday night, and while stopping at a house to inquire the road, was mistaken for a burglar and shot dead by the occupant of the house.

☞ The committee in charge of the funds for the relief of the Patrick county, Va., sufferers, who were in a starving condition, owing to a failure of their crops, gives notice that further aid is unnecessary, as the subscriptions already received are sufficient to meet all cases of emergency.

☞ Memphis papers say that recent warm weather has had a marvelous effect on the cotton crop, and planters are hopeful of a good yield. The grain crops of Tennessee will be a surprise to the great West this year. Corn and clover are doing well in all parts of the State, and rye, oats and barley will be an advance on previous years.

☞ The Steamship Escambia was sunk in the Bay of San Francisco on Monday, within a very short time after leaving her wharf, with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool. The Captain and part of the crew escaped, but at least 11 were carried down with the ship and five more were drowned by the swamping of the boat in which they were endeavoring to escape.

☞ A recent despatch from Chihuahua states that 27 Apache prisoners who were captured by the Mexican troops, in the recent fights with the Jesus and Maria bands, were taken out in a field and shot. They behaved with wonderful bravery, each one meeting his fate with remarkable coolness, and looking defiantly at their executioner.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about it in other column.

☞ They had a severe hail-storm at Dubuque, Iowa, last Friday, in which the bulk of the hail stones were "as large as oranges," and some of them were as big as saucers.

☞ Immense fires have taken place in the pine regions of Wisconsin, and millions of feet of standing timber have been destroyed, the loss falling heavily upon the lumber men at the various lake ports.

☞ Within a radius of eight miles of the town of Sanford, Florida, there are 2992 orange groves, with 165,235 trees. These groves, a local paper states, now produce 2,500,000 oranges, but only five per cent of the trees in this radius are bearing, but when the other ninety-five per cent come in there will be a production of 50,000,000, or as many as the entire State now produces.

☞ A novel but profitable industry in the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee, is that of collecting roots, (mostly laurel.) The roots are shipped to Philadelphia and Boston, and used for the manufacture of door knobs and pipe-bowls. The roots frequently weigh from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty pounds. There is a constant demand, and good prices are paid for them by the ton.

☞ Seventeen real estate dealers and lawyers at Cleveland, Ohio have been indicted for selling fraudulent titles to lands in southeastern Kansas. About the time of the beginning of the Rebellion this gang of swindlers, who now have headquarters in all the prominent cities, obtained possession of blank and partially filled grants and have since managed to dispose of worthless titles to thousands of acres.

☞ B. T. Lombard's elegant residence and outbuildings at West Randolph, Vt., were burned last Wednesday. The fire was first discovered in the barn, which was all in flames. Nearly all of the furniture, etc., was saved. The fire was undoubtedly set by a crazy man named Dike, who has been allowed to be at large for some time, and who was seen in the vicinity of the barn only a short time before the fire was discovered. He had been worse of late. The buildings were new and as fine as any in the town.

☞ Central Iowa was visited by a terrific tornado last Saturday night that carried ruin and death in its track. The town of Grinnell is half in ruins, and it is feared that nearly seventy-five lives have been lost. The wounded in the town will exceed one hundred and fifty, and between one hundred and forty and fifty houses have been destroyed. The lives lost, in places outside of Grinnell will probably reach twenty-five. The destruction of property in the path of the tornado has been very great and will probably exceed $600,-000. Early Saturday morning a tornado also swept over east St. Louis, Illinois, doing a vast amount of damage, and at Kansas City, Mo., at least $200,000 worth of property was destroyed. At Leavenworth, Kansas, likewise, on Saturday, four persons were killed by a tornado, and it is estimated that the property loss in that city and county will aggregate $500,000.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.—Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

## The Markets.

### BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

**Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.**

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton*; GEO. H. RUSSELL, Nos. 17 & 19 *Poultry and Game*; H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams*; CROSBY, BROS. & CO., Nos. 57 & 59, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs*; SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables*; SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish*; GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts*.]

**Butter, Cheese and Eggs.**

Butter, ℔ ℔.—
Lump . . . . 30 @ . 60
Creamery, . . 30 @ . 35
Prime tub . . 27 @ . 30
2d quality . . 24 @ . 26
common, . . . 20 @ . 23
Cheese, ℔ ℔ . . 15 @ . 18
Sage . . . . 16 @ . 18
Brie, each . . . . @ . 30
Neufchatel, ea . . @ . 8
Eggs, ℔ doz . . 22 @ . 24
Cape, . . . . 24 @ . 26

**Fruits and Berries.**

Apples—℔ bbl 5 00 @ 7 00
℔ pk . . . 75 @ 1 00
Cocoanuts, ea . . 5 @ . 8
Lemons, ℔ doz 25 @ . 30
Oranges, ℔ doz 40 @ . 70
Strawberries, bx 15 @ . 25
Watermelons, . 50 @ . 75

**Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.**

Almonds, ℔ ℔ . 25 @ . 40
Apples, ℔ ℔ . . 8 @ . 12
Castana, ℔ ℔ . . 10 @ . 15
Citron, ℔ ℔ . . 25 @ . 38
Dates, ℔ ℔ . . 10 @ . 15
Figs, ℔ ℔ . . . 15 @ . 40
Filberts, ℔ ℔ . . 15 @ . 20
Peanuts ℔ qt . . 10 @ . 15
Pecans ℔ ℔ . . . . @ . 20
Prunes, ℔ ℔ . . 15 @ . 20
Peaches, ℔ ℔ . . 20 @ . 25
℔ qt can . . . . @ . 50
Raisins, lay's ℔ ℔ 25 @ . 33
keg, ℔ ℔ . . . 10 @ . 15
Shagbarks, ℔ qt 8 @ . 10
Walnuts, English 15 @ . 20
Naples, . . . . . @ . 20
Zante cur'ts, ℔ ℔ 10 @ . 12

**Vegetables.**

Asparagus, bch . . @ . 10
Beans, ℔ pk . . 87 @ 1 00
String, pk . . . . @ 1 00
Beets, ℔ bch . . . . @ . 10
Cabbages, ea . . 10 @ . 15
Carrots, ℔ pk . . 75 @ . 90
Cauliflowers, ea 25 @ . 50
Cucumbers, ea . . . . @ . 10
Lettuce ℔ head 5 @ . 6
Mushrooms, ℔ ℔ 1 00 @ 1 25
Onions, pk . . . . @ . —
Bermuda, ℔ ℔ . . @ . 8
Peas, split, ℔ qt . . @ . 10
Green, pk . . . . @ . 75
Potatoes, ℔ pk . 50 @ . 60
℔ bushel . . 2 00 @ 2 25
℔ barrel . . 5 00 @ 5 50
Bermuda, ℔ pk . . . @ . 75
Radishes, bch . . . . @ . 5
Rhubarb, ℔ ℔ . . . . @ . 3
Sage and Thyme—
℔ bunch . . . . . . @ . 6
Spinach, pk . . 10 @ . 15
Squashes—
Marrow, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 7
Summer, ea . 10 @ . 20
Tomatoes, qt . . . . @ . 25
Turnips, ℔ pk . . . @ . 62

**Meats—Fresh.**

Beef, ℔ ℔.—
Sirloin steak . 27 @ . 35
Round do . . . 18 @ . 25
Rib, roast . . . 25 @ . 30
Chuck rib . . 15 @ . 18
Plate and nvls 8 @ . 10
Soup pieces . . 6 @ . 10
Liver . . . . . 10 @ . 12
Hearts, ℔ ℔ . . 6 @ . 8
Hogs, round, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . —
Haslet, sheep, ea . . @ . 5
Kidney, each . . . . @ . 10
Lamb—
hind qr, ℔ ℔ . . 18 @ . 25
fore qr, ℔ ℔ . . 15 @ . 17
Lard, leaf, . . . 12 @ . 15
Tried . . . . . 16 @ . 20
Mutton—
legs, ℔ ℔ . . . 18 @ . 25
fore qr, ℔ ℔ . . 12 @ . 17
chops . . . . . 17 @ . 25
Pork, ℔ ℔—
Roast and stks 14 @ . 16
Suet, ℔ ℔ . . . 8 @ . 10
Tallow, ℔ ℔ . . 8 @ . 10
Veal, h'd qr ℔ ℔ 17 @ . 20
fore qr . . . . 10 @ . 13
loins . . . . . 15 @ . 25
Sweetbreads, 30 @ . 50

**Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.**

Pork, hams, ℔ ℔ 15 @ . 17
Bacon, ℔ ℔ . . 13 @ . 16
Shoulders, ℔ ℔ 11 @ . 12
Salt, ℔ ℔ . . . 12 @ . 14
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔ 13 @ . 16
Smoked, ℔ ℔ . 20 @ . 25
Tongues, ℔ ℔ . 13 @ . 15
smoked, ea . 87 @ 1 00
Sheep, do. ℔ dz . . @ . 50
Pigs' feet, ℔ ℔ . . @ . 6
Sausage, ℔ ℔ . . 10 @ . 13
Bologna, ℔ ℔ 10 @ . 13
Tripe, ℔ ℔ . . 10 @ . 15

**Poultry and Game.**

Chickens, ℔ ℔ . 20 @ . 30
Spring, ℔ ℔ . . 40 @ . 60
Ducks, ch'ce, ℔ ℔ 15 @ . 20
Fowls, ℔ ℔ . . . 17 @ . 25
Geese, ℔ ℔ . . . 15 @ . 15
Green, ℔ ℔ . . . 18 @ . 20
Pigeons, ℔ doz 2 50 @ 3 00
squabs, ℔ pr . 75 @ 1 00
Pigs, sck'g, ea 1 50 @ 3 00
quarter, ℔ ℔ 10 @ . 15
Turkeys,—
choice, ℔ ℔ . 25 @ . 30

**Fish—Fresh.**

Bass, ℔ ℔ . . . . . @ . 17
Bluefish ℔ ℔ . . 10 @ . 12
Cod, ℔ ℔ . . . . . @ . 6
pickled, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 8
tongues, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 15
cheeks, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 10
Liver Oil, pt . . . @ . 40
Cusk, ℔ ℔ . . . . . @ . 6
Eels, ℔ ℔ . . . 10 @ . 12
Flounders, ea . . 6 @ . 10
Frog's Legs, doz . . @ . 40
Green Turtle, ℔ ℔ . @ . 20
Haddock, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 6
Halibut, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 12
chicken, ℔ ℔ . . @ . 15
Mackerel, ea . . 8 @ . 12
Spanish, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 40
Penob't Salmon, . . @ . 25
Perch, doz . . . . @ . 15
Pickerel, ℔ ℔ . 10 @ . 12
Shad, ea . . . . . @ . 25
Tautog, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 12
Trout, salmon, ℔ ℔ . @ . 17
brook, ℔ ℔ . 30 @ . 75

**Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.**

Cod, dry, ℔ ℔ . . 7 @ . 10
Clams, ℔ gall . . . @ . 75
Halibut, smkd, ℔ ℔ . @ . 15
Fins, ℔ ℔ . . . . . @ . 12
Herrings, do. ℔ dz . @ . 20
Scaled, ℔ box . . @ . 35
Mackerel—
Salt, each . . . . @ . 8
Salt, ℔ kit . 3 00 @ 5 00
Lobster, ℔ ℔ . . . . @ . 10
Oysters—Com. stew,
℔ gall . . . . . . @ 1 25
Salmon, smk'd ℔ 20 @ . 25
Pickled, ℔ ℔ . . . @ . 20
Soft sh. crabs, dz 75 @ 1 00
Tongues and Sounds—
℔ ℔ . . . . . . . . @ . 12½

### BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

The market is, on the whole, rather quiet, and prices are not much changed for dairy products. Potatoes are quoted lower, and beans higher, and prices of garden truck are so much influenced by the supply in the market from day to day, that quotations can not be very implicitly relied upon.

**Butter.**—Receipts of the week 20,622 pkgs and 3207 boxes. The inquiry from dealers is moderate, and prices are not quite so strong as last week, although we can not change quotations. A large part of the receipts go directly to the cold storage houses, and practically have no influence upon the market. We quote choice creameries at 26½@28c, and best New York and Vermont dairies at 25@27c ℔ ℔. with some held higher. Fair to good dairies are quoted at 24@25c; choice Western factories at 20@21c and common at 16@19c ℔ ℔.

The St. Albans butter market on Tuesday was easy and prices were a shade lower. The general price was 24@25c against 25@26 last week; selections 26c against 27@28c; fair to good 22@23c., same as before. The shipments were about the same as last week, or 1200 crates. The cheese market at Utica and at Little Falls is also less firm and prices are about ½ cent lower than last week. At Utica the range in prices was from 10⅛@10¾c., and the market was "affected by the railroad strike." At Little Falls some 400 boxes sold above 10½c., 300 at 10⅞ and 100 at 11c.; but 3500 boxes were sold at 10¼ and 2000 at 10½c.

**Cheese.**—Receipts of the week 5155 boxes and — bbls. The market is very quiet, and prices are unchanged, though rather weaker than last week. We quote choice new at 11@11¼c; fair to good at 9@10c; common at 5@8c; 13c for choice old factory; fair to good do at 10@12c.

**Eggs.**—Receipts of the week 8685 boxes, 47 bbls. The market is not especially active, but there is a steady demand and prices are pretty well maintained. Northern and Eastern are quoted at 18½@19c, and Western and Canada at 18@18½c ℔ dozen.

**Beans.**—There has been an advance in prices but there is a weaker feeling today, and it is doubtful if the highest quotations of the week could be realized. Choice hand picked pea beans are scarce, and are held at $3.95@4 ℔ bushel, with screened at $3.65@3.75. Mediums are more plenty and are held at $3.55@3.65 for screened and $3.35@3.40 for common and $3.45@3.50 for improved, and red kidneys are in light demand at $2.75@2.85 ℔ bushel.

**Vegetables.**—Recent arrivals of potatoes from the Provinces by sea have had some influence in breaking down the prices of potatoes, but the principal cause of the decline has doubtless been that they were costing a great deal more than they were worth, so that ordinary people could not afford to buy them. They are still quoted, however, at a range of $1.00 for Jacksons and Chenangoes to $1.30 for the best Eastern Rose and Peerless. New Potatoes from the South brought by the Norfolk boat on Monday, sold at $4.50@6.00 ℔ bbl. Asparagus is quoted at 75c @$1.00 ℔ doz; string beans $3.50@4 ℔ crate; new Southern cabbages at $3.75 ℔ bbl; lettuce at 20c ℔ doz; beets at $5@7 ℔ 100 bunches, and turnips at $6@8 ℔ 100 bunches; native cucumbers at 8c each; parsley at 75c@$1.00 ℔ bush; spinach at 15@20c ℔ bush; radishes at 20@25c ℔ doz.

**Fruit.**—There is a fair demand for apples and prices are steady at $5.50@6 ℔ bbl for choice fruit. Delaware strawberries have arrived in poor condition, and some have sold as low as 7c ℔ qt. Jersey berries have begun to come in and bring about 20c ℔ qt. A few natives from points on the Old Colony railroad have brought 30c ℔ qt. and have been worth it.

**Poultry.**—The demand has been very small and prices are lower. There are only a few pigeons in the market, and they are stall fed, and prices are nominally $2@2.25 ℔ doz. We quote fresh-killed chickens at 35@40c; choice fresh-killed fat fowls at 17@19c; fair to good do 13@16c; choice Vermont turkeys, frozen, at 23@25c; choice Western do at 22c. Philadelphia squabs are at $4@4.25 ℔ doz.

**Fresh Meats.**—The market for beef has been steady and prices are unchanged; the demand continues light, not only for beef but for all kinds of meat. We quote beef at 12@13c for whole sides; 9½@10½c for fore quarters, and 13@15½c for hind quarters. Veal is higher. We quote fancy heavy mutton at 10½@11½c; common to good at 9@10c; choice winter lamb at 12@14c; common to good at 10@11c; spring at 15@16c; common at 10@14c; choice veal at 10@11c, and common at 8@9c.

**Hay and Straw.**—There is a fairly active demand for choice hay, but prices though nominally unchanged are decidedly weaker, and only fancy lots bring extreme figures. We quote choice prime hay at $21@22, fancy $23; medium and ordinary hay at $16@19; poor at $14@15, with Eastern swale at $10; rye straw at $19@20, and oat straw at $9@10 ℔ ton.

### BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

**Carefully Corrected Weekly.**

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

**Beeswax.**

Yellow, ℔ ℔ . . 24 @ . 25
White, ℔ ℔ . . 40 @ . 50

**Coal.**

Cannel, ℔ ton 10 00 @ 16 00
Anthracite, ℔ 2000 ℔s—
retail . . . . . . . @ 6 00
cargo . . . 5 00 @ 5 25

**Coffee.**

Mocha, ℔ ℔ . . 27 @ . 28
Java . . . . . . 14 @ . 26
Maracaibo . . 10 @ . 14½
Rio . . . . . . . 8 @ . 11½

**Cotton.**

Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary . . . 9⅝ @ . 11⅛
Middling . . . 12 @ . 12⅞
Fair . . . . . 13⅞ @ . 14⅜

**Domestics.**

Sheetings and Shirtings—
Heavy 4-4 . . . 8⅛ @ . 10
Medium 4-4 . . 7 @ . 8½
Drills, brown . . 8⅞ @ . 9
Print Cloths . . 3⅞ @ . 4
Cotton Flannels 12 @ . 23
Prints, fancy . . 5⅛ @ . 6½

**Fish.**

Cod, large, qtl 5 50 @ 6 00
small . . . . 4 25 @ 5 25
Hake . . . . . . . @ 3 00
Pollock . . . . 3 25 @ 3 75
Haddock, . . . 3 25 @ 3 50
Mackerel—
No. 1, ℔ bbl . . . @ . —
No. 2 . . . 10 00 @ 11 00
No. 3 . . . 6 00 @ 7 50
Alewives . . . 3 00 @ 3 50
Salmon—
No. 1, ℔ bbl 22 00 @ 23 00
Herring—
scaled, ℔ box 18 @ . 19
pickled, ℔ bbl 2 50 @ 3 50

**Flour and Meal.**

Western sup . 3 50 @ 4 50
Com. extra . 4 50 @ 5 50
Wisconsin and Minnesota
Com. to ch'ce 4 75 @ 9 50
Patents . . . . 6 50 @ 8 00
Michigan and Ohio—
Choice ext . 6 00 @ 6 50
Illinois and Indiana—
Choice ext . 6 00 @ 7 00
St. Louis ext . 6 50 @ 7 25
Corn Meal . . 3 60 @ 3 70
Rye Flour . . 4 50 @ 4 75
Oat Meal . . . 7 00 @ 8 00

**Fruit.**

Almonds—
Soft shell . . . 16 @ . 18
Citron . . . . . 14½ @ . 15
Currants . . . . 5⅛ @ . 5⅞
Dates ℔ ℔ . . . 7 @ . 8¼
Pea Nuts . . . . 9 @ . 11
Figs, drums . . . . @ . —
Layers . . . . 10 @ . 14
Lemons, ℔ box 4 00 @ 6 00
Oranges, ℔ box 5 50 @ 7 00
Raisins, layer . . . @ 3 00
Loose Musc . . . @ 2 75

**Grain.**

Corn, ℔ 56 ℔s—
Yellow . . . . . . @ . —
No. 1 mixed . . . @ . 87
No. 2 mixed . 86 @ . 87
Ungraded . . . 85 @ . 86
Steamer . . . . 86 @ . 87
Oats . . . . . . 60 @ . 69
Wheat . . . . 1 20 @ 1 45
Rye . . . . . . . 95 @ 1 00
Barley . . . . 1 00 @ 1 25
Shorts, ℔ ton 20 00 @ 21 00
Fine Feed . . 23 00 @ 25 00
Middlings . . 24 00 @ 28 00
Cotton Seed Meal—
℔ cwt . . . . . . @ 1 87
℔ ton . . . . . . @ 33 00

**Hay—℔ 2000 ℔s.**

East.& North.14 00 @ 23 00
At City Scales—retail.
Country Hay—
℔ ton . . . . . . @ 24 00
Straw, 100 ℔s 1 00 @ 1 75

**Hides and Skins.**

Calcutta Cow, ℔ ℔—
Slaughter . . . 12 @ . 13
Dead green . . 10 @ . 10½
B. Ayres, dry . 24 @ . 24½
Rio Grande . . 22 @ . 22½
Western, dry . 17 @ . 18½
Wet . . . . . . 10 @ . 11
Goat Skins . . 28 @ . 47

**Honey.**

Northern—
Box, ℔ ℔ . . . 18 @ . 22
Strained ℔ ℔ . 16 @ . 20

**Hops.**

1881, . . . . . . 33 @ . 40

**Leather.**

Sole, B. Ayres . 21 @ . 25
common . . . 21 @ . 24
Oak . . . . . . 35 @ . 38
Upper, in rough—
Hemlock . . . 22 @ . 27
Oak . . . . . . 28 @ . 32
Calf Skins, ℔ ℔—
Rough . . . . 47 @ . 55
Finished . . . 60 @ . 90
French . . . 1 20 @ 2 00

**Lime.**

Rockland, ℔ csk 1 00 @ 1 05

**Lumber.**

Pine, clear . 25 00 @ 55 00
Coarse No.5 17 00 @ 18 00
Refuse . . 13 00 @ 15 00
Shipping b'ds 17 00 @ 18 00
Spruce—
Nos. 1 & 2, 14 00 @ 15 00
Refuse . . . 8 00 @ 10 00
Hemlock Boards—
Nos. 1 & 2 . 10 00 @ 11 00
Refuse . . . 8 00 @ 9 00
Flooring Boards—
Nos. 1 & 2 . 35 00 @ 37 00
Refuse . . 20 00 @ 22 00
Clapboards—
Extra Pine 35 00 @ 45 00
Sap do. . . 25 00 @ 35 00
Spruce . . 18 00 @ 31 00
Shingles . . 1 25 @ 5 25
Laths . . . . 1 87 @ 2 25

**Molasses.**

New Orleans . 55 @ . 78
Barbadoes . . 45 @ . 46
Cienfuegos . . 36 @ . 40
Porto Rico . . 40 @ . 60

**Nails.**

10d to 60d—
℔ 100 ℔s . . . . @ 3 50

**Oil.**

Linseed, Am. . . . @ . 82
Crude Sperm . 1 10 @ 1 12
Do. Whale . . 53 @ . 55
Refined do . . 60 @ . 64
Sperm, winter 1 20 @ 1 24
Do. bleached 1 25 @ 1 28
Lard, West. Ex 90 @ . 93
Nos. 1 & 2 . . 70 @ . 75
Neatsfoot ℔ gal. 70 @ 1 00

**Old Metals, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.**

Old Copper, ℔ ℔ 15 @ . 18
Brass, ℔ ℔ . . 10 @ . 12½
Lead, ℔ ℔ . . . 4 @ . 4½
Pewter, ℔ ℔ . 7 @ . 15
Zinc, ℔ ℔ . . . 4 @ . 4½

Sc'p Iron, cwt. 1 20 @ 1 25
Do. light, cwt. 50 @ . 60
Cast Iron, cwt. 75 @ . 80
White rags, ℔ ℔ 3½ @ . 5½
Colored do., ℔ ℔ 2 @ . 2¼
Folded newsp's, ℔ ℔ 1½ @ . 2
Waste paper, ℔ ℔ ⅛ @ . 1
Manilla rope, ℔ ℔ 3 @ . 3½
Soft wool rags ℔ ℔ 13 @ . 14
Old carpets, &c. ℔ 10 @ . 10½
Waste woolens, ℔ ℔ . 1 @ . 1

**Petroleum.**

Crude . . . . . 5½ @ . 6¼
Refined . . . . 6⅞ @ . 7
do. cases . . 10 @ . 11¼
do. high test . 10⅞ @ . 11
Naptha . . . . . 9 @ . 10

**Produce.**

Apples, ℔ bbl . 5 00 @ 6 00
dried, ℔ ℔ . . 4 @ . 7
sliced, ℔ ℔ . . 6 @ . 9
evaporated, ℔ ℔ 10 @ . 15
Butter, ℔ ℔—
Creameries . . 26 @ . 28
prm Vt.& N.Y. 25 @ . 27
fair to good . 24 @ . 25
common . . . 16 @ . 19
Western . . . 20 @ . 21
Beans, ℔ bushel—
Small and ex 3 70 @ 4 00
Yellow Eyes 3 30 @ 3 50
Mediums . . 3 55 @ 3 65
Cheese, ℔ ℔—
prime factory 12½ @ . 13
fair to good . 10 @ . 12
farm dairy . . 9 @ . 11
skim . . . . . . 6 @ . 10
new, prime . . 11 @ . 11½
fair to good . 9 @ . 10
common . . . . 5 @ . 8
Eggs, ℔ doz . . 18 @ . 19
Onions, ℔ bbl . . . @ . —
Potatoes—
℔ bush . . . 1 00 @ 1 30
Poultry, ℔ ℔ . . 13 @ . 25
Pickles, ℔ bbl—
coarse . . . . . . @ 9 00
medium . . . . . @ 12 00
fine . . . . . . . @ 15 00
mixed . . . . . . @ 13 00
Vinegar, ℔ gal . 10 @ . 18

**Provisions.**

Beef, Mess—
West. mess 13 00 @ 14 00
West. ext . 15 00 @ 16 00
Plate . . . 18 00 @ 20 00
Pork, prime . 17 00 @ 18 50
Mess . . . 21 00 @ 21 50
Clear . . . 24 00 @ 25 00
Backs . . . 24 00 @ 25 50
Lard, tce, ℔ ℔ . 12 @ . 12¼
caddies, ℔ ℔ . 12¼ @ . 13¼
Hams, smoked 14 @ . 15
Hogs, dressed . 9¼ @ . 10

**Salt—℔ hhd.**

Turks Island . 2 00 @ 2 20
Liverpool . . 1 50 @ 1 60
bag, fine . . 1 50 @ 2 50
Coarse fine . . 1 80 @ 2 10

**Seed.**

*Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.*

Clover, red . . . 9 @ . 11
white Dutch ℔ 25 @ . 30
Grass, ℔ bushel—
Herds . . . 2 75 @ 3 25
Hungarian 1 35 @ 1 50
Millet . . . . . . @ 1 75
Red Top, bag 3 75 @ 4 00
Fowlmead'w 2 50 @ 3 00
Lawn . . . . 3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent . . . . @ 3 00
Ky. Blue . . 1 50 @ 2 00
Orchard . . 2 25 @ 2 50
Buckwheat, bu . . @ 1 25
Barley, ℔ bush 1 25 @ 1 50
Rye, bush, spring @ 1 50
Wheat, spring . . @ 2 50
Flax Seed . . . . @ 3 00
Linseed, Am. 1 40 @ 1 45
Calcutta, . . 2 05 @ 2 15
Canary . . . 2 50 @ 2 75
Mustard Seed . . @ . 10

**Spices.**

Cassia, ℔ ℔ . . 18½ @ . 19½
Cloves . . . . . 25 @ . 32½
Ginger . . . . . 6 @ . 12
Mace . . . . . . 62 @ . 65
Nutmegs . . . . 75 @ . 80
Pepper . . . . . 16 @ . 17

**Starch.**

Wheat, ℔ ℔ . . 7 @ . 8
Corn, ℔ ℔ . . . 4 @ . 5
Potato, ℔ ℔ . . 5 @ . 5½

**Sugar.**

Cuba Muscovado—
Fair to g'd ref 7⅛ @ . 7⅝
Prime refining . . @ . 7¾
Centrifugal . . 8 @ . 8⅝
Refined, cube . . @ . 10¼
Powdered . . . . @ . 10
Granulated . . . @ . 9⅞
Coffee crush . . 9 @ . 9½

**Tallow.**

Rendered, ℔ ℔ . 8⅛ @ . 8⅝
Grease . . . . . 7 @ . 8

**Teas.**

Gunpowder, ℔ ℔ 35 @ . 45
Imperial . . . 25 @ . 45
Hyson . . . . . 17 @ . 35
Young Hyson . 15 @ . 40
Hyson Skin . . 15 @ . 25
Souchong . . . 18 @ . 55
Oolong . . . . 15 @ . 55
Japan . . . . . 16 @ . 34

**Tobacco.**

Wrappers, Conn. & Mass.
Fillers . . . . 5½ @ . 7½
Seconds . . . 10½ @ . 12½
Selections . . 40 @ . 50
New York assorted lots.
Common . . . . 8 @ . 12
Good . . . . . 15 @ . 18
Penn. and Ohio 8 @ . 22
Cuba . . . . . 80 @ 1 25
Yara . . . . . 62½ @ 1 00

**Wood and Bark.**

*Retail prices ℔ cord.*

Bark, hemlock . . @ . —
Wood, hard . . . . @ 10 00
soft . . . . . . . @ 8 00
*Wholesale prices ℔ cord.*
Bark . . . . . . . @ 8 00
Wood, hard . 5 75 @ 6 50
Soft . . . . 5 00 @ 5 75

**Wool.**

Ohio and Pensylvania—
Picklock . . . 46 @ . 48
Choice XX . . 42 @ . 44
Fine X . . . . 41 @ . 43
Medium . . . 44 @ . 46
Coarse . . . . 35 @ . 36
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—
Extra and XX 39 @ . 41
Fine . . . . . 38 @ . 39
Medium . . . 42 @ . 44
Common . . . 34 @ . 35
Other Western—
Fine and X . 38 @ . 40
Medium . . . 42 @ . 44
Common . . . 34 @ . 35
Pulled extra . 35 @ . 47
Superfine . . 30 @ . 50
No. 1 . . . . . 15 @ . 25
Combing fleece 46 @ . 48
Fine delaine . 43 @ . 46
California . . 12 @ . 35
Texas . . . . . 17 @ . 30
Canada pulled . 30 @ . 40
do combing . 36 @ . 37
Cape Good Hope 29 @ . 33

REMARKS.—There has been but little activity in the general merchandise market during the week, and but few changes of any importance in prices of leading staples.

It is reported that prices of coal will be advanced 25 cents per ton on the first of next month, but even at present prices trade is extremely dull. Coffee is in fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices. The cotton market has been very quiet and there has been but little fluctuation in prices. The dry goods trade is rather more active than for two or three weeks back, but the demand is mostly in a jobbing way. Codfish continue in limited supply and prices remain high; there are but very few hake or pollock in the market; prices of mackerel are higher and unsettled, arrivals being liberal, and the prospective catch for the season large. There is a very dull tone to the flour market, with no demand except for the immediate wants of the trade, and prices, except for a few well-known brands, are quoted lower all round; corn meal and oat meal are in moderate demand, and unchanged; rye flour is lower and dull. There is no change to note in corn, and the demand is light, being entirely for consumption; oats are steady and in small stock; rye and barley are dull and nominal; shorts unchanged, but fine feed and middlings are scarce and higher. The hop market has taken a sudden advance, on account of light supplies, and an increased demand for export; the tendency of prices is still upward, and the market abroad is also higher. The firmness in the hide market continues, but transactions are quite limited. There is a steady demand for sole leather and prices are unchanged; all kinds of rough and finished upper leather are moderately active, and prices are firm. There is not much change in the prices of lumber, and supplies are taken about as fast as received. Molasses is very quiet. Linseed oil has declined, and is weak; lard oil steady but in limited demand; sperm and whale oil unchanged and in moderate demand; petroleum is easier, and prices of refined have fallen off considerably. There is a steady demand for pork and the market is firm and higher; lard and hams are also quoted higher; beef is in steady demand and firm. There has been a fair movement in sugar, but prices are a shade easier for raw; refined sugars are very firm. There is no change in teas. New crop Japan has been attracting some attention in New York, and sales of some 3000 half chests. Prices of other kinds remain unchanged.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

**New York**, June 20, 1882.—Cotton—market firm and unchanged; forward deliveries moderately active, closing barely steady; uplands at 12 3-16c; Orleans at 12 7-16c. Flour—market dull and strongly in buyers' favor, and in instances some slight concessions have been made, with a limited export and jobbing trade demand; sales No 2 at $2 75@3 75; superfine Western and State at $3 35@4 50; common to good extra at $4 60@5 50; good to choice do $5 60@9; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $7 25@8 25; fancy do at $8 30@9 25; common to good extra Ohio at $4 80@8; common to choice extra St. Louis at $4 70@9; Southern flour steady; common to fair extra at $5 35@6 25; good to choice do at $6 30@7 75. Rye flour steady. Corn meal unchanged; yellow Western at $3 90@4 40, and Brandywine at $4 50. Wheat—market somewhat feverish, with only a moderate export trading and less doing on speculative account, closing firm at about the outside rates; sales No 2 spring at $1 28 in store; ungraded spring at $1 13@1 16; ungraded red at $1 15@1 42¼; No 2 red at $1 39½@1 40; No 1 red at $1 43½@1 43¾; mixed winter at $1 37; ungraded white $1 30@1 35½; No 1 white at $1 33; No 2 red June at $1 43@1 43¾; do July at $1 26⅛@1 27⅞; do August $1 19⅞@1 19¾. Rye weak; seller's at 82c. Barley malt unchanged. Corn—market higher; speculative trade fairly active, but a slow export demand, closing strong; sales, ungraded at 78@78¼c; No 2 at 78c; No 2 white at 95¾c; white Southern choice at $1 04; No 2 June at 77⅝@77¾c; do July at 77⅝@78⅛c; do August at 78⅞@79⅛c; do September at 79⅝@79¾c. Oats—market more active; sales No 3 at 58¾c; do white at 61¾@61½c; No 2 at 59½@60c; do white at 62½@63c; No 1 at 60c; do white 67c; mixed Western at 59@62c; white do at 60@67c; mixed State at 60@62c; white do at 63@67¾c; Canada East at 59½@60c; No 2 June at 59⅝@59⅞c; do July at 55⅞@56⅞c; do August at 46@46¼c; do September at 44c. Pork—market very steadily held and prices unaltered. Beef firm. Beef hams unchanged. Tierce beef firm; city extra India mess at $31@32. Cut meats very firm; pickled bellies at 12c; pickled hams at 14½c, and do shoulders at 11⅛c; middles firm; long clear at 12⅞c. Lard—market a shade lower, with a fair business; sales prime steam on the spot at $11 90, July at $11 82½@11 90; August at $11 90@11 97½; September at $11 95@12 05; city steam at $11 65@11 70; refined at $12. Butter unchanged. Cheese weak.

**Chicago**, June 20, 1882.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No 2 Chicago spring at $1 30@1 31 cash; 1 32⅛ for July; $1 11⅞ for August and $1@1⅛ for all the year; No 3 Chicago spring at $1 02@1 05; rejected at 74@77c; regular wheat fairly active at $1 13⅝@1 13⅞ for July, $1 06⅞@1 06⅞ for August, and $1 02 for September. Corn a shade higher at 69⅞@70⅞c cash; 69⅝@70c for June; 70⅞c for July; 70⅝@c for August, and 71⅞ for September; rejected at 68⅞c. Oats a shade higher at 51c cash; 50⅞c for June; 44⅞c for July; 35⅞c for August, and 34⅞c for September. Rye quiet at 69c. Barley nominal. Pork higher at 20 80@20 85 cash and June; $20 82½@20 85 for July; $20 97½@21 for August, and $21 15@21 17½ for September. Lard firm at $11 47½@11 50 cash and June; $11 50@11 52½ for July; $11 62½@11 65 for August, and $11 75@11 77½ for September. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders at $9 25; short rib at $12 20; short clear at $12 80.

**Milwaukee**, June 20, 1882.—Flour quiet. Wheat easier; No 2 Milwaukee soft, cash and June at $1 30⅛; July at $1 31½; August at $1 16⅞; September at $1 06⅞; No 3 Milwaukee nominal. Corn stronger; No 2 at 70⅞c; rejected at 69c. Oats steady; No 2 at 50⅞c; white at 54c. Rye steady. No 1 at 69c bid; No 2 at 66c. Barley stronger; No 2 spring at 80c; July nominally at 81c bid; No 3 do extra nominally at 70c. Provisions higher; mess pork at $20 90, cash and July, and $21 05½ for August. Lard—prime steam at $11 55½, cash and July, and $11 67½ for August. Live hogs advancing at $7 50@8 15 for common to choice.

**Cincinnati**, June 20.—Pork stronger at $21 57. Lard firm at $11 40. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders at $9; clear rib at 12 12½. Bacon stronger; shoulders at $9 75; clear rib at $13; clear sides at $13 50. Hogs firm; common and light at $6 35@8; packing and butchers at $7 50@8 25.

**Peacham, Vt.**, June 20.—Receipts of butter and eggs have been quite large, but prices are pretty well maintained. Butter in cases is quoted at 25@28c, and in tubs at 20@25c ℔ ℔. Eggs are selling at 17@18c ℔ doz. Veal calves 3@5c ℔ ℔. Hogs 7c ℔ ℔. Potatoes $1 ℔ bushel.

REPORT OF THE

### BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET,

**At Brighton and Watertown.**

**BY GEO. J. FOX.**

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

Amount of stock at Market:—

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Shotes. | Hogs. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 1,555 | 10,632 | 199 | 14,975 | 1,314 |
| Last week | 1,879 | 7,274 | 416 | 13,999 | 1,336 |
| Last year, June 22, | 4,597 | 8,287 | 222 | 12,674 | 1,639 |
| Horses | 200 | | | | |

**CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.**

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 102 | — | Rhode Island | — | — |
| New Hampshire | 102 | 82 | Connecticut | — | — |
| Vermont | 147 | 467 | Western | 714 | 9,535 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 195 | Canada | 480 | 80 |
| New York | — | 273 | | | |
| Total | | | | 1,555 | 10,632 |

**CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.**

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fitchburg | 737 | 2449 | Old Colony | — | — |
| Lowell | 118 | 383 | Boston & Maine | — | — |
| Eastern | 132 | — | On foot & boats | 8 | — |
| Bos. & Albany | 549 | 7800 | | | |
| Total | | | | 1,555 | 10,632 |

**DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.**

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maine.**— | | | H. N. Jenney | 6 | 1 |
| Libby & Harriman | 25 | | W. H. Boynton | 4 | |
| I. C. Libby | 13 | | M. G. Flanders | 6 | 25 |
| C. L. Wilbee | 4 | | B. S. Hastings | 3 | 60 |
| J. H. Fogg | 5 | | Roundy & Lovell | 8 | 108 |
| F. H. Coolidge | 16 | | W. E. Best | 4 | 15 |
| C. O. Howe | 20 | | J. V. Newton | 2 | 5 |
| J. B. Elwell | 8 | | F. S. Kimball | 2 | 30 |
| E. M. Dearing | 8 | | R. P. Pollard | 3 | |
| **New Hampshire**— | | | R. E. French | 15 | 66 |
| I. B. Sargent | 5 | | S. H. Eldred | 5 | |
| F. Wood | 6 | | Martin & Squire | 2 | 16 |
| M. Pike | 3 | 55 | W. G. Townsend | 10 | 29 |
| G. S. Peavey | 12 | | A. J. Piper | 4 | 8 |
| C. P. Breck | 6 | | D. Robinson | 4 | |
| R. Barrett | 22 | | **Massachusetts**— | | |
| N. E. Winn | 6 | | G. W. Jones | | 63 |
| Aldrich & Johnson | 18 | 5 | J. S. Henry | 10 | 16 |
| E. F. Adden | 1 | 5 | W. H. Bardwell | | 119 |
| J. O. Sanborn | 20 | | **New York**— | | |
| Dow & Moulton | 1 | 15 | B. Long | | 261 |
| **Vermont**— | | | B. Hurlbert | | 13 |
| W. Ricker | 11 | 40 | **Western**— | | |
| G. B. Evans | 6 | 4 | A. N. Monroe | 417 | |
| H. V. Whipple | 8 | 4 | Hathaway & Jackson | 174 | |
| Hall & Seaver | 7 | | C. Leavitt & Son | 64 | |
| Sargent & Turner | 7 | 12 | Fitch & Eames | 59 | |
| Kidder & Robinson | 4 | 12 | Hollis & Co. | | 7800 |
| A. Williamson | 6 | 5 | G. A. Sawyer | | 1285 |
| L. T. Mallory | 5 | 3 | J. B. Thomas | | 450 |
| J. M. Remick | 12 | 9 | **Canada**— | | |
| H. Ingerson | 5 | | F. R. Lingham | 480 | |
| R. G. Kimball | | 15 | C. H. Potter | | 80 |

FOREIGN TRADE.—The only shipment was on steamship Glamorgan for Liverpool, which took out for Hathaway & Jackson 58 head of cattle and 1000 sheep. A. N. Munroe on same boat, 278 cattle. G. W. & N. E. Hollis, 592 qrs beef, 40 carcasses of mutton. At Glasgow the following prices were recently reported: medium bulls 7@7½d. Good cows 7½@8d. Steers 8@8½d. This was on Canadian cattle; sinking offal and clipped sheep 9½d. The latest rate at Liverpool 8d on cattle, and about the same at London as Glasgow. Prices for the past week quite steady. The total shipments from the United States and Canada, for the week ending June 10th, as given by A. & T. Tiernan, are in cattle 1861, sheep none, beef 2461 qrs, carcasses of mutton 111, the week previous, 2688 cattle, 1060 sheep, 2993 qrs beef, 62 carcasses mutton.

**NORTHERN CATTLE.**

PRICES ON 100 ℔S. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen . $9.50 @10.50 | Second qual. $7.70 @ 8.00
Fair to good . 8.25 @ 9.00 | Third quality 5.50 @ 6.50
Few pairs premium bullocks . . . . . $11.25 @ 11.50

*Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, June 20, 1882.* —There were a goodly number of north roaders at market, but the chief of their supply was veal calves. Butcher's wants seem to be easily supplied, it certainly does not take as many cattle to go the rounds as before the rise in prices. They say, or at least one of the heaviest butchers says that "we are not cutting up more than two thirds as much as formerly, that the poorer class cannot buy, and those that are able will not buy only in small quantities." But there is a large family to support in the United States, and it is increasing very fast. On Monday 6000 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York City, which is only a priming to what have arrived this season. It looks as if cattle would be wanted in the future. Prices this week are firm on the ordinary grades, and perhaps a shade easier, hardly perceptible, on the best meaty oxen. The supply will without doubt be larger next week.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

The best noticed by N. E. Winn, 6 head in number, one pair especially fine, fatted by H. Jenness, of Rye, N. H., near Rye beach. He is an excellent feeder; the cattle were fine bred, and likely in every respect, sold at a fancy price; they weighed 3800 ℔s; have been stall fed the past twelve months, the other 4 oxen were extra good, all were bought by C. E. Hammond.

R. E. French & Son sold 11 oxen to dress 950 ℔s at 9½c D W, 2 oxen to dress 1100 ℔s at 10½c D W, 1 pr working oxen girthing 6 ft 7 in, weighing 2700 ℔s at $145.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 30 Western steers; the average weight was 1200 ℔s at 8c per ℔ live; 15 do weighing 19,820 ℔s at $8.90 live; 6 cattle av 1141 ℔s at 7c; 24 do average 1140 ℔s at $7.60.

F. Wood sold 6 oxen, dress 900 ℔s at 11c D W.

**WESTERN CATTLE.**

PRICES ℔ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra . . . $8.00 @8.37½ | Light to fair $7.12½@7.62½
Good to prime 7.75 @7.87½ | Slim . . . . . 6.00 @7.00
A few lots of premium steers cost . . . . $9.75 @9.50

*Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21, 1882.*—[illegible]

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 30 Western cattle average 1300 ℔s at 8½c live; 20 cattle average 1400 ℔s at 9c; 29 do 25 do average 1385 ℔s at 8½c; 40 do average 1310 ℔s at $8.70; at 8⅛c, 37 do average 1150 ℔s at $7.90; 22 do average 1125 ℔s at $7.80.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 6 Western steers av 1240 ℔s at $8.40; 20 do average 1184 ℔s at $8.20; 4 do average 1160 ℔s at $7.75; 9 do av 1155 ℔s at 8c, 6 do av 1125 ℔s $7.80.

Fitch & Eames sold 59 cattle to butchers in small lots.

**MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.**

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ℔ pair, from $75@100 to $110@275; milch cows and calves from $25 to $38; extra, $40 to 50; farrow cows, $15 to $35; yearlings, $10 to $15; two-years-old, $16 to $28; three-years-old, $30 to $50. Veal calves, 3@6½c ℔ ℔. Fancy milch cows, $50@75.

Over the Eastern R. R. 124 cattle and on the steamer "Star of the East" by J. B. Elwell's cattle. The arrivals were a mixture of beef oxen, milch cows, with some store stock. The most of the milch cows were sold on Wednesday. Libby & Harriman sold 28 oxen estimated to dress 1000 ℔s each at 10½c dressed weight; the owners of this lot of cattle say they lost money, as, upon arrival at market, they did not hold up to farmers' weight.

Late sales at Brighton old yards on Wednesday:—The supply was light and trade steady. I. C. Libby sold 2 nice Ayrshire cows without calves for $100 the pair. F. H. Coolidge & Son sold 1 pair of nice Hereford cattle to H. Bird & Co., to dress 2100 ℔s at 11½c per ℔ D W; they were slaughtered during the day and had 239 ℔s of tallow and splendid kidneys; 2 nice cows and calves at $105; 1 cow and calf $35, 1 $47 and 1 at $33. J. Carroll sold 1 new milch cow $25. J. D. Hosmer sold 2 oxen, dress 1900 ℔s, and 1 cow dress 500 ℔s, all for $225. J. P. Elwell sold 2 cows and calves for $110; 1 cow and calf at $55; 1 at $38. C. O. Howe sold 12 new milch cows from $35@55. J. H. Fogg sold 1 pair working oxen gth 6 ft 6 in, weighing 2500 ℔s at $145; 1 pair gth 6 ft 10 in, weight 3000 ℔s at $185.

In addition to the arrival of Western sheep were 1600 by J. A. Hathaway for export.

NEW MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.—In cows the trade is moderate. Some were tied up to be offered on Wednesday. H. V. Whipple sold 5 milch cows and calves for $225. C. O. Howe sold 2 springers for $110 the pair; 2 new milch cows at $45 each.

VEAL CALVES.—Owners of veals: W. Ricker 43, G. B. Evans 20, Hall & Seaver 20, Sargent & Turner 45, Kidder & Robinson 24, A. Williamson 54, L. T. Mallory 12, J. Remick 8, H. Ingerson 57, R. G. Kimball 17, M. G. Flanders 25, B. S. Hastings 67, W. E. Best 24, J. V. Newton 60, F. S. Kimball 108, R. P. Pollard 15, R. E. French & Son 126, Martin & Squire 82, A. J. Piper 55, J. S. Henry 16, I. B. Sargent 36, F. Wood 15, M. Pike 16, C. P. Breck 24, Aldrich & Johnson 36, E. F. Adden 50, Dow & Moulton 40, Libby & Harriman 38, C. O. Howe 20. Prices remain steady. R. E. French & Son sold 29 head that weighed 3710 ℔s at 6¾c; 21 weighed 2770 ℔s 6¾c; 15 weighed 1820 ℔s $6 40 ℔ cwt.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.—Last week's prices are maintained, with a fair trade in store pigs. The supply, 199 head; 8 that weighed 37 ℔s each at $4 33 ℔ head; 2 av 60 ℔s at $6 each; 13 suckers, 4 weeks old, $2 each; 2 pigs 30 ℔s each at $3 50 each; no change in price on fat hogs. Supply full.

POULTRY.—Supply full as heavy as last week, and prices unchanged; 12½@14c, and chicks 25c.

**NORTHERN SHEEP.**

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, sheared, in lots, 3¼@6½c ℔ ℔, or $2.50@6 50 per head. Spring Lambs 7@10c ℔ ℔.

A look at our table above shows the total to be 10,632 head; 9535 were Western; some were bought at Chicago, some at Buffalo and other points. Spring lambs are beginning to be more plenty. Next week will start some for Hollis & Co., from Canada although it is said to be early for Canada flocks until the latter part of July. The trade at Union market was with but few exceptions confined to small lots. The heaviest owner was Berry Long of Northern New York, who had no difficulty in the disposal; they were good, fair, likely yearlings. The market is steady in price. Good flocks of spring lambs will claim our attention next week. Cornell Bros. bought 72 spring lambs average 60 ℔s at 8¾c live. R. E. French & Son sold 27 spring lambs, av 50 ℔s at 7c; also 36 sheared sheep, av 80 ℔s at 4¼c; G. W. Jones sold 60 sheep, av 100 ℔s at 5¼c; M. G. Flanders sold 25 sheep, av 70 ℔s at 4¾c; Sargent & Turner 12 sheep, av 65 ℔s at 5c per ℔.

**HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.**

Brighton hides, 8½@8¾; country do, heavy 8@8½, light 6@6½; bull & stag hides, —@—c ℔ ℔; calf skins—@12½c ℔ ℔; pelts, $1@2 25 each. Tallow—Brighton, 6½@7c; country, 4½@5c. Western fat hogs, 7½@8¼c ℔ ℔; Store pigs, 6@9c at retail; sucking pigs, $3@$4 50 each; Northern dressed hogs, 9½@10c. Sheared sheep pelts 25@35c each.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There was this week a good turn out of country drovers, the several dealers having mixed loads of cattle, sheep, veals and hogs, with crates of poultry to fill up odd corners; while paying for a car load they like to fill up all available room. Dealers seem to be aware that the Fourth of July comes on market day, and we understand that all the pros and cons have been discussed with regard to marketing their stock; we glean the following: the Passumpsic & Montreal stock train will not come in next Tuesday, but three days later, being Friday, and not again until the Tuesday after the Fourth; and it is understood that the other country trains, to wit: Vermont Central, the Tunnel train, and Vermont and Massachusetts, also the Eastern, will arrive next week Tuesday, and not again until the Tuesday after the Fourth. It is certain they would not find buyers at market the Fourth or the day after. A heavy supply may be expected, and also required next week. Prices this week run quite steady.

### CATTLE MARKET.

**Chicago**, June 19, 1882.—Hogs—market higher on speculative account, closing weak; mixed at $7 35@8 05; heavy packing and shipping at $8 05@8 60; light at $7 40@8 10; skips at $5 50@7 25. Cattle—natives dull; barely steady; exports at $8@8 50; good to choice shipping at $7 25@7 75; common to fair at $5 75@7; Texans 25c higher; canners at $3 75@4 50; shippers at $4 60@5 57. Sheep—market dull; common to fair at $3@4; medium to good at $4 25@4 50; choice at $4 65@5.

June 20.—Hogs—market 5@10c lower; common to good mixed at $7 40@8; heavy packing and shipping at $8 05@8 60; light at $7 75@8 05; skips at $5 50@7 25; the market generally weak. Cattle—the lower grades; exports at $7 75@8 40; good to choice shipping at $7 25@7 75; common to fair at $5 75@6 90; common lower; canners at $3 40@4 25; feeders at $3 65@4 40; Texans lower; shippers at $5 25@5 65. Sheep—market steady; common ers at $3@3 50; medium to good shearlings; choice heavy at $4 75@5.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET

MONDAY, June 19, 1882.

The fact that manufacturers have taken some 5000 ℔s Valparaiso carpet makes the transactions of the week a good average, but so far as the wool business is concerned the sales of carpet wool have no particular bearing on the trade, as it comes into competition with very little Wool that we produce. The market has been comparatively quiet in clothing and combing descriptions and there is a disposition on the part of buyers to move cautiously here and in the interior.

The sales and prices for the week have been as follows, amounting in all to 2,486,400 ℔s foreign and domestic.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 5000 ℔s choice Ohio XX at 44c; 12,000 ℔s XX and above, at 42c; 500 ℔s X at 42c; 27,000 ℔s X at 40c; 200 ℔s X and XX at 40@41½c; 1100 ℔s No 1 at 44c; 6000 ℔s No 1 at 44c; and 3500 ℔s No 2 at 35c ℔ ℔.

Michigan, Wisconsin and other Fleeces—The sales include 10,000 ℔s Michigan X at 40c; 15,000 ℔s Wisconsin X at 40½c; 15,000 ℔s New Hampshire X at 39c; 5400 ℔s No 1 Maine at ... ℔s various washed fleeces at 30@45c, and ... coarse at 33c ℔ ℔.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 3000 ℔s fine delaine at 45c; 500 ℔s combing at ... 900 ℔s fine delaine and fine combing on private terms, and 5000 ℔s coarse washed combing at ...

Texas Wool—The sales include 150,000 ℔s at ... 12,000 ℔s at 28@33½c; 11,500 ℔s at ... 32c; 51,000 ℔s at 29½c, and 125,000 ℔s ...

Missouri, Kentucky and Georgia Wools—The sales include 30,000 ℔s Missouri at 28@33c; ... on private terms; and 15,000 ℔s Georgia at ...

Territory Wool—The sales include ... carpet at 18c; 17,000 ℔s Territory at 20@... ℔s Kansas at 20@25c ℔ ℔.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 4000 ℔s Ohio unwashed at 30c; ... fine at 29c; 30,000 ℔s at 26@33c; 1500 ℔s ... 30½c; 1000 ℔s coarse at 29c; 15,000 ℔s ... 25,000 ℔s medium at 29@33½c, 5000 ℔s ... 3000 ℔s at 26@30c; 20,000 ℔s unmerchantable ... and 11,800 ℔s at various prices, as to quality, including several lots of fat sheep Wool.

California Wool—The sales include ... at 33c; 50,000 ℔s at 28c; 2000 ℔s ... on private terms; and 7000 ℔s fall at ...

Pulled Wool—The sales include 3500 ℔s ... 48c; 8000 ℔s at 45c; 15,000 ℔s super and ... 5000 ℔s Eastern super at 48c; ... 43c; 60,000 ℔s at 37@38c; 1000 ℔s at ... and X at 29@35c; 5000 ℔s super at ... 37c; 2500 ℔s Eastern super at 35c, ... private terms; 30,000 ℔s X at 37½c ... 20,000 ℔s X at 40c; 100 ℔s combing ... lambs at 30c, and 46,800 ℔s California ...

Scoured Wool—The sales include 25... 8500 ℔s at 68c; 25,000 ℔s at 50@65c, ... 50c; 1000 ℔s at 50@72c; 1500 ℔s ... 5000 ℔s at 57½@65c; 1000 ℔s at 45c; ... 70c; 10,000 ℔s at 61@63½c, 7500 ℔s ... 48@75c; and 15,000 ℔s at 50@75c ℔ ℔.

Tub Washed, Noils and Sundries—The sales include 1500 ℔s coarse tub at 38c; 10,000 ℔s ... colts at 29c; 75,000 ℔s sundries on private terms; ... ℔s bucks and tags at 8@20c; 2700 ℔s bucks and ... bucks on private terms; 12,000 ℔s ... @8c; and 30,700 ℔s Noils at 37@40c ℔ ℔.

Foreign Wool—The sales include ... Zealand at 44c; 17,000 ℔s Montevideo ... terms; 850,000 ℔s Valparaiso carpet ... Mediterranean carpet on private terms ... tralia at 45c; 25,000 ℔s on private terms ... ℔s at 40c ℔ ℔.—*Shipping List.*

### FISH MARKETS.

**Gloucester**, June 19, 1882.—There have been no arrivals of the Grand Bank Halibut ... the receipts have been wholly confined to the quantity landed by the Western Bank ... arrivals. The market is now bare of ... there are no late sales to quote. Some ... all catchers have been fortunate in ... hauls of mackerel, from twenty to thirty ... Thatcher's Island, and the receipts have ... Prices of salt codfish remain firm at last week's quotations, and Georges cod are readily taken ... ℔s of codfish, and 42,000 ℔s of halibut ... ern Banks, with 260,000 ℔s of ... halibut ... of codfish and 18,000 ℔s of ... mackereling with 850 ℔s ... follows: Large Georges codfish $5 00 ... $4 75; large Bank cod $5 00 ... large dry cured $6 00; medium ... pollock $4 00; haddock $3 ... Several trips of fresh mackerel have been ... which sold readily to the canning factories ... bbl. Salt mackerel out of pickle at $7 50 ... with bbl. Boneless and prepared fish ... boneless codfish 6@7½c; scaled herring ... No 1 herring 18c; smoked alewives ... mon 16c per ℔; Eastern round herring ... Nova Scotia split $5 50 per bbl; Labrador ... Trout $14 50. Pickled codfish $7 00. Haddock ... Halibut heads $3 50. Codfish tongues ... and sounds $8 50. Fish oils—pure medicinal ... per gal; crude 70c; Blackfish oil 65c; ... gal oil 58c; porgie scrap $15 per ton ...

## Financial Matters.

**SALES OF STOCKS---CLOSING PRICES.**

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

C. S. Pacific 6s, 1895 . . . . . . . . .
" Sixes, 1881 Extended . . . . . . .
" New Fives Extended . . . . . . .
" 4½'s . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
" 4s . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s . . . . . . . .
New York & New England R. R. . . . .
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s . . . . . . .
Eastern R. R. 4½s . . . . . . . . . .
Rutland R. R. 6s . . . . . . . . . .
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund . .
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R. 7s . . .
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s
Boston Water Power Co. . . . . . . .
Boston Land Company . . . . . . . .
Boston Gas Light Co. . . . . . . . .
Bell Telephone . . . . . . . . . . .
Worcester & Nashua R. R. . . . . . .
Cheshire R. R. pref. . . . . . . . . .
Boston & Maine R. R. . . . . . . . .
Eastern R. R. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Maine Central R. R. . . . . . . . . .
Boston & Providence R. R. . . . . . .
Fitchburg R. R. . . . . . . . . . . .
New York & New England R. R. . . . .
Boston & Albany R. R. . . . . . . . .
Old Colony R. R. . . . . . . . . . .
Boston & Lowell R. R. . . . . . . . .
Nashua & Lowell R. R. . . . . . . . .
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. . .
Rutland R. R. pref. . . . . . . . . .
Norwich & Worcester R. R. . . . . . .
Northern R. R. in N. H. . . . . . . .
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R. . .
Connecticut River R. R. . . . . . . .
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R. . . . .
Vermont & Canada R. R. . . . . . . .
Concord R. R. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Mass. Cent'l R. R. . . . . . . . . . .
Cinn. Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. . . .
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. . .
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. . . . .
Union Pacific R. R. . . . . . . . . .
Osceola Mining Co. . . . . . . . . . .
Calumet & Hecla . . . . . . . . . . .
Quincy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

There appears to be a shade more demand for money, but rates show ... The banks are discounting at from 4 ... some of them being able to keep their money ... 4½ to 5 per cent. Call loans rule at 4 ... those who can be relied upon to readily ... call getting the lowest rates. The note ... placing paper at from 4 to 4½ and 5 per ... ing to circumstances. Manufacturing ... ceptances are in small supply, and rates ... 3½ to 4 per cent. At the clearing house ... borrowing banks is 2½@3 per cent, most ... actions being at 2 per cent. New York ... premium of from 12 to 20 cents on $1000.

The Boston stock market showed a good ... activity, but was generally weaker, under the ... ence of the halt in the onward movement in New York. The reaction there was not unexpected; in fact, it was a surprise to many that it had not come before, for heretofore this year no such long-continued advance has been accomplished. The question with many at the present time is, What next? Is the beginning of a reaction which will bring down prices as low as they were before, or is it but a rest in an upward movement which is bound to go as the season advances? With the same premises to argue from, different men come to different conclusions. Some say of the opinion that the public is almost ready to invest, and others see in the advance only the ... of the shorts, and think that the market is ... the influence of manipulation, and that the ... not in it. As to the foreign buying, views ... equally divergent. Of one thing, however ... seems to be but little doubt, and that is that ... prospects are improving, and there seems to be a steady, if slow, growth of confidence in the ... present low prices will not be continued ... *Advertiser.*

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Works through the blood, regulating, toning and invigorating all the functions of the body.

*Ringworm Humor and Salt-Rheum.*

RAYNHAM, MASS., Aug. 12, 1878.

C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—I have had ringworm humor and salt rheum so badly that my body was covered with ... sores; so, also, my head and face. I ... had any number of doctors in the last ... years, and none of them could cure me. ... day my mother was in the city of ... and found one of your cook books, and ... reading it I found many people testified ... cures from the use of your Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment. I felt forced to try it, although I had seen many things advertised that never did me any good. I have ... taken two small bottles and one large of ... Sarsaparilla, and used three boxes of ... ment. I now call myself cured. Nothing can be seen of the humor but the dim ... lines of the sores. I shall take two more bottles, and then the cure will be complete. I am gratefully yours,

EDGAR F. WHITMAN.

*Biliousness, Sick Headache.*

PITTSFIELD, Mass.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gents—Please send me by express two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla and a few Cook Books for distribution. Your preparation has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who has been troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She only took one-half teaspoonful at a dose, and has not been so well for five years as now. She found that within a week after taking it she felt very much better, and is now entirely free from those severe headaches. She has not taken any of any account since last spring, and what little she had is lent to do some others some good, and we must have it in the house. Yours truly,

HOMER B. NASH.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, or six large bottles for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

☞ Use HOOD'S TOOTH-POWDER.

$200.00 REWARD!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

4w23

# New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.


## ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Advertisements, 1st insertion,* | *12 cts. per line.* | |
| *Each subsequent insertion,* | 8 " | " " |
| *Business Notices, first* | 15 " | " |
| *Each subsequent* " | 12 " | " |
| *Reading Matter Notices,* . . . | 50 " | " |

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are net prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

### TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

[illegible] W. NYE, . . . . . . . . CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND.
[illegible]MAN ROBBINS, . . . ORANGE CO., VT.
P. W. [illegible]EEVER, . . . . . CALEDONIA CO., VT.
A. W. WINGATE, . . . . . OXFORD, FRANKLIN and SOMERSET COS., ME.
[illegible]STER BARNES, . . . . . MIDDLESEX CO., MS.
[illegible]MAN B. HOWE, . . . . . STRAFFORD, BELKNAP, CARROLL, and COOS COS., N. H.
DAVID K. CHEEVER, . . . . WINDSOR CO., VT.

[illegible] are requested to forward their subscriptions [illegible] for the Agent to call. The date [illegible] will always show how far they have paid.

## Farmers' Directory.

*[illegible] cards appear in this [illegible] and most reliable in the [illegible]*

**KENNEDY & MURPHY,** Manufacturers of [illegible] grades of Gig, Buggy, Carryall, [illegible] Express, Plow and Cart HARNESSES. [illegible] selected stock in N. E. 500 [illegible] 296 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

**HIGHLAND FOUNDRY CO.,** Manufacturers and dealers in FURNACES, RANGES, STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, Etc., Office and salesrooms, 87, 89 & 91 North St. [illegible] Street, Boston.

**SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.** The Old and Reliable Fertilizer. For Sale by Local Agents throughout New England. [illegible] testimonials and directions for [illegible] GLIDDEN & CURTIS, General Agents, [illegible] Building, BOSTON.

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS.*

*Established 1857.* **JONA. BIGELOW & CO.,** FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 23 NORTH MARKET STREET, [illegible] in the line of Fruit, Produce, [illegible] Meats, Skins, &c.

*ESTABLISHED 1851.* **MELOON & CHAPIN,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Sale of Butter, Cheese, Flour, Eggs, Potatoes, And All Kinds of Country Produce, No. 19 Blackstone St., BOSTON. H. H. MELOON.

*ESTABLISHED 1848.* **AMOS KEYES & CO.,** DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, Beans, Dried and Evaporated Apples, &c. 26 Blackstone St., BOSTON. CHAS. A. KEYES. Prompt returns with cash guaranteed.

*ESTABLISHED 1856.* **WM. F. BROOKS & CO.** Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Dried Apples, &c. Consignments Solicited. 78 Blackstone St., under New England House. BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

*FURNITURE.*

*Established in 1836.* **W. P. B. BROOKS,** DEALER IN FURNITURE, CARPETINGS, Stoves, Feathers, Mattresses, Clocks, &c. 151 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON. 9 Marshall St.

*INSURANCE.*

**Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.** CASH FUND, JANUARY 1, 1882, $440,183.00 [illegible] $253,509.74; 15,135.79; 18,996.26. AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL. [illegible] $186,673.26. Dividends paid on every Expiring Policy: 50 per cent [illegible] years, [illegible] per cent on 3 years, and 20 per cent [illegible]. [illegible] W. MUNROE, Pres't and Treas. [illegible] 17

## General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

The President has appointed William H. McMahon of New York and Alexander R. Boteler of West Virginia members of the Tariff Commission, vice Messrs. Wheeler and Phelps declined.

The President has approved the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, Tenth Cavalry, tried by court martial on the charges of embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and sentenced to dismissal from the service.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, arrived at New York on board the steamer Germanic, just after midnight of Saturday. It had been intended to give him a big "reception," but by some mismanagement on the part of the committee, it fell through, and he reached his hotel in advance of his entertainers. He is to remain in this country only two weeks, but while here will make public addresses in several of the principal cities in defence of the principles and policy of the Irish Land League.

Among the surviving members of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, which had its reunion on Saturday, is Charles G. Bosworth of East Freetown, who was shot through the body at the Burnside mine explosion. He was removed to the field hospital, examined by the surgeons and labeled "mortally wounded." Bosworth, says the New Bedford *Standard*, tore the label off and repeatedly demanded that his wound be dressed. The surgeons would only reply, "It's no use, you can't live." Bosworth declared that he would not die; that they should dress his wound; and finally opened upon them with such a tirade of abuse that they, in order to stop it, put him upon the table and operated upon him. He still lives.

Paul Tulane of Princeton, N. J., a gentleman of great wealth, has placed $2,000,000 worth of property in New Orleans, where he laid the foundation of his riches, in the hands of trustees, the income to be devoted to the erection and endowment of a college for the education of the white young men of New Orleans in language, literature, science and art.

THE GUITEAU CASE.—Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, to whom Guiteau's counsel applied for a writ of habeas corpus, on Monday last filed a denial of the application with the Clerk of the Court. Justice Bradley holds that the Court of the District of Columbia had full jurisdiction of the case, and that no reasons exist for granting the writ.

An application has also been made to the President to appoint a commission of lunacy to examine the alleged insanity of the criminal, and to grant him a reprieve until the commission shall have made its report. The application is signed by many of the leading physicians in various parts of the country who have made the subject of insanity a special study, and sets forth that the testimony of the experts at the trial was not properly brought out; and not allowed to have its due weight with the jury.

FOR YEARS it has been the ambition of James T. Patterson, the world renowned organ manufacturer of Bridgeport Ct., to produce at moderate cost an instrument that would be regarded by the music-loving people of the whole world as unrivaled in style, action, tone, quality, and workmanship; his ambition is now realized, and he offers to the readers of this journal through the announcement appearing in our advertising columns an opportunity to purchase a Home or Chapel Organ for only $65. Remember, this organ is warranted for six years, and will be sent you, if desired, upon 15 days' test trial.

JAMES T. HOWLAND of South Dartmouth, has a Meadow King Mower that he has used eleven years.

SEVERE STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.—The storm of Monday was very severe in Vermont and New Hampshire, and much damage was done. At Richmond, Vt., the streets were flooded, gardens in some places destroyed, and wood piles carried off. The railroad tracks were badly washed away in several places, delaying the trains for several hours. Two or three buildings were struck by lightning. At Tunbridge the tornado destroyed several buildings, unroofed others, blew in part of the Congregational Church and destroyed buildings upon the Union Agricultural Society's grounds. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars. At Springfield great damage was done to the gardens and highways, several buildings were struck and two or three people were more or less injured. Ivory Kellogg's residence, in Madbury, was struck by lightning, ripping off the roof, passing down through the house, shattering the interior and utterly demolishing the furniture. The occupants were unharmed. At Contoocook the storm was very severe and hail stones as large as hen's eggs are said to have fallen, doing considerable damage. Similar reports come from several other places in New Hampshire.

THE ARCTIC SUFFERERS.—Mr. W. H. Gilder, the *New York Herald* correspondent with the Rodgers, sends a despatch, dated Lena delta, April 12, giving particulars of the finding of the dead bodies of De Long and party. The despatch says: None of the dead had boots. Their feet were covered with rags, tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin, and of the clothing which they had been eating. The hands of all were more or less burned, and it looked as if when dying they had crawled into the fire, Boyd lying over the fire, and his clothing being burned through to the skin, which was not burned. Collins's face was covered with a cloth. All the bodies were carried to the top of a hill 300 feet high, about forty versts to the southwest from where they were found, and there interred in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the scow. After completing the tomb the party separated to search the delta for traces of Chipp's people. Melville went to the northwest part of the delta, and west as far as the Olnek river, Ninderman took the centre, and Bartlett the northeast. Ninderman and Bartlett found nothing. Melville has not yet returned. The search is to be extended to Cape Borchaya and the bay of that name.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—"Gath" writes from New York to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* One of the members of the board said to me recently: "The business of the country and of the railroads has fallen off to small proportions, owing, first, to the failure of the crops last year, and, secondly, to the extreme caution observed by all classes of traders; at the same time the prices, if not the values, of stocks have fallen off to a proportionate extent. So there is a parity between stocks and business, and the former will undoubtedly rise or fall with the latter. We wait to see what the crops will do, is the reason for the dullness that has prevailed up today in the exchange, and is still ruling throughout the country. I have just been to Chicago, St. Louis and other western cities, spending three weeks in travel, and everywhere I find that no shrewd men can be induced to go into new enterprises, railroads or otherwise, and in many instances people are reluctant to go on with unfinished business. Even if good crops are made, it will be some time before new schemes can be forwarded; but this is a hopeful feature of the situation, for there will be all the better chance for legitimate business and the strengthening and perfection of the affairs already under way. We went ahead too fast in 1879 and in 1880, and the pause has brought about an accumulation of energy and a contraction of outlets for it. As to the crops, upon which all depends, they promise better and better every day; and I take it as sure that the only question is, how far will they exceed the average?"

COTTON SEED.—A few years ago cotton seed was supposed to be worthless, except for enriching the soil, but now the business of expressing the oil which it contains is a profitable occupation at the South. In 1868 there were sixteen mills for manufacturing cottonseed oil, and now there are over seventy. Cotton seed is worth twice as much per ton as in 1868. From each ton of seed is produced thirty-five gallons of oil, which can be sold at from forty to fifty-five cents per gallon. Seven hundred and fifty pounds of oil cake likewise are obtained, worth $13. Hulls, worth $4, are disposed of as a part of the yield. In the Southeastern States the seed is used to stimulate the thin land. The cotton region of the lower Mississippi supplies the seed for the oil mills established at Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Vegetable and animal oils have a rival in cotton seed oil. It is said that Italian vessels take cargoes of it at New Orleans, and from Italy bring it back to this country duly labelled as olive oil. For lubricating machinery, for grinding with white lead and mixing paints, for salad dressing, and in place of cooking butter, this recent production is in extensive use.—*Advertiser.*

### "ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

A SUWANEE County (Fla.) man thought he saw a pole-cat near the path he was travelling last week, whereupon he whipped out his pistol and fired at it, but on approaching the object discovered it to be his father's head instead of a cat, who was lying there dead drunk. The ball took effect in the breast, and will probably result fatally.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is made of roots, herbs, and barks. It gives tone to the stomach and makes the weak strong. Sold by Druggists.

FRANCIS P. WEED of Newburgh, N. Y., has brought a suit against Dr. Montreville M. Hedges of that place for the recovery of $150,000 lost on one hand at draw poker.

*** "Many silly people despise the precious, not understanding it." But no one despises Kidney-Wort after having given it a trial. Those that have used it agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

FRENCH educational statistics show an attendance of 5,049,363 pupils in the public schools last year, which is an increase of 120,000 over the previous returns. The unsectarian schools have largely increased, while there is a decrease of 89 in the number of Catholic schools.

DRUNKENNESS.—Those who have taken Simmons Liver Regulator declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks.

POTATOES grow upon bushes in Arkansas. The Columbia *Banner* tells of a bush, bearing about thirty potatoes on its branches, which was recently taken to the office of that paper by a man whose family eat the potatoes and consider them fine.

ANNOYANCE PREVENTED.—Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

A BOY at Shelton, Nebraska, only twelve years of age, named William Bentley, has, it is said, entirely managed his father's farm this season, putting in fifty-two acres of oats, forty acres of corn, and attending to the necessary work on the farm.

### "BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

IN an English town a count kept of a pair of birds bringing caterpillars to their nest to feed their young showed that one brood consumed no less than five hundred caterpillars in a day.

SOCIETY BELLES are loud in their praise of Floreston Cologne on account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance.

THE largest oil well in the world was struck in Cherry Grove, Warren County, Pa., on the 15th. It belongs to the Anchor Oil Company, and flows at the rate of 3000 barrels per day. The Murphy well and No. 646 are sending up 100 barrels per hour.

### THE BILIOUS,

Dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE colored people of Virginia are demanding that the teachers in their schools shall be of their own race, and the State Board of Education have decided to acquiesce and appoint colored teachers wherever it can be done safely.

IF NEARLY DEAD after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases can not resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, a fruit grower at Griffin, Ga., has 60,000 peach trees in bearing condition, besides thousands of other kinds of fruit trees. The peaches are ripening faster than they can be sent to market, although 300 pickers and packers are employed, and hundreds of bushels are cast aside as too ripe for shipment.

MRS. S——, a kind Boston lady living at the West End, says, "I have given Healy's Vegetable Tonic Cordial or Pills to over twenty people. In every case it was a successful cure."

CEPHALINE is not an opiate or narcotic. Dispense with them and use it.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper reports that Mr. O'Neill of Holyoke, Mass., while prospecting in the neighborhood of King's Mountain one day last week, found a crystal, which has been pronounced to be a diamond of great value. He also discovered a very rich gold vein in the same neighborhood. Mr. O'Neill is prospecting for Northern capitalists.

VEGETINE will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

"YOU CAN'T SLEEP?" I was bothered that way till a course of Wheat Bitters fixed me.

### AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN CONNECTICUT.---1882.

Following are the dates for holding the several Agricultural Fairs in Connecticut, as far as have been yet settled upon, kindly furnished us by Secretary Gold:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chester, | Chester, | Sept. 28 |
| Clinton, | Clinton, | Oct. 4 |
| Connecticut State, | Meriden, | Sept. 19-22 |
| Danbury, | Danbury, | Oct. 2-7 |
| Fairfield, | Norwalk, | Sept. 12-15 |
| Guilford, | Guilford, | Sept. 2-7 |
| Milford and Orange, | Milford, | Sept. 27, 28 |
| New London, | Norwich, | Sept. 26-28 |
| New Milford, | New Milford, | Sept. 27-30 |
| Pequabuck, | Bristol, | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Ridgefield, | Ridgefield, | Sept. 19-22 |
| Simsbury, | Simsbury, | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Tolland, East, | Stafford Springs, | Oct. 5, 6 |
| Union, | Falls Village, | Sept. 12, 13 |
| Union, | Huntington, | Sept. 26-28 |
| Watertown, | Watertown, | Sept. 26-28 |
| Westbrook, | Westbrook, | Oct. 10 |
| Windham, | Brooklyn, | Sept. 19-21 |
| Woodbridge and Bethany, | Woodbridge, | Sept. 20, 21 |
| Woodbury, | Woodbury, | Sept. 13, 14 |
| Woodstock, | Woodstock, | Sept. 11-13 |

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODS.—The reports from the flooded districts could hardly be worse. The Sumas and Chillimack prairies are like an inland sea. Ten farms only have escaped destruction. Houses, fences and stock have been swept away, and the people are fleeing to the uplands for safety, as the river continues to rise steadily. The losses are enormous, as nearly the whole country is under cultivation, but no reliable estimate of the extent of the destruction can yet be given. The railway works suffer severely, the road being under water in scores of places, and seriously damaged. The mails are being transported on the backs of Indians.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.—In the National House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Reagan of Texas, under instructions from the Committee on Commerce, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to regulate immigration. Mr. Cox of New York advocated the bill. He trusted that Congress would save New York and the country from the reproach which was about to fall upon Castle Garden on account of the chaos there prevailing. Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota declared that he was radically opposed to charging fifty cents on any man, woman or child, from any portion of the globe, landing in the city of New York. Mr. Van Voorhis of New York spoke in support of the bill as being necessary to protect immigrants from sharpers. He defended the provision for the return of convicts, idiots and paupers. America was a cheaper poor house and jail than any in Europe, and when convicts and paupers were sent here they should be sent back immediately. Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin, Mr. Page of California, and Mr. Hiscock of New York, also supported the bill, while it was opposed by Mr. Holman of Indiana. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was adopted—yeas, 110; nays, 16. It provides that there shall be collected a duty of fifty cents for every immigrant who shall come by vessel from a foreign port, the said duty shall be paid to the Collector of Customs by the consignee of such vessel within twenty-four hours after entry. The money thus collected shall constitute an immigrant fund to defray the expense of regulating immigration, and for the care of immigrants, and for the return of criminals, lunatics and paupers. The Secretary of the Treasury is given power to enter into contracts with State Boards, commissions, or officers, to take charge of the local affairs of immigration, and to provide for the support and relief of immigrants. It further provides that all foreign paupers, convicts, or persons accused of other than political offences, or persons suffering from mental alienation who are a public charge on their arrival, shall be sent back by the United States to the nation to which they belong, and whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury shall charge the cost of the return of each person so sent back to the nation to which such person belongs, or from which he came to the United States.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—The members of the administration, as nearly as can be learned, are not anxious to make room for another chair at the cabinet table, even with the strong inducement of having it filled by our handsome Dr. Loring. The bill creating a department of agriculture, and raising its head to the rank of a cabinet officer, passed the House by a large majority. When it reached the Senate, Gen. Mahone, chairman of the committee on agriculture, referred it to Secretary Folger for the purpose of securing the views of the administration upon the project. The Secretary referred it to Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, who wrote an elaborate review of the matter, adverse to the bill, which, it is understood, was read to the cabinet and received the indorsement of its members. Secretary Folger has sent Mr. Nimmo's communication to Senator Mahone, with a brief note, in which he says that he has not time to discuss the subject, but that the first objection raised by Mr. Nimmo is conclusive, in his judgment. This objection is that "the bill involves the incongruity of declaring that the department of agriculture shall be an executive department, notwithstanding the fact that the proposed department is not charged with any executive function, but merely with the duty of furnishing information." If this theory were to prevail in the creation of cabinet offices, we might yet see the editor of the administration organ given a portfolio. The Senate committee is not expected to report the bill favorably. There was never anything but buncombe back of it.—*Herald.*

AN OLD AND GOOD MEDICINE.—But few persons outside of physicians and druggists know what suffering is endured from that troublesome and painful disease—the Piles—many of whom would give and do most anything to get relief. There are a great many remedies—called remedies—for curing this trouble, but only about one out of ten afford any relief. We have personally known individuals who have tried almost everything they heard tell of, and their experience is that Swayne's Ointment, put up by Dr. Swayne & Son, of Philadelphia, is the best medicine they ever used.—From *Chester County Village Record*, December 19th, 1881. This paper is one of the most influential country weeklies in the U. S., and was recently appraised at $100,000.

## The World Abroad.

### SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

#### Great Britain.

Rumors are current that the government will propose to have an autumn session of Parliament for the purpose of dealing with the question of procedure.

The discussion of the repression bill still continues in the House of Commons, the opposition being comparatively small in number.

The prospect of the passage of the arrears of rent bill has had the effect to increase the number of evictions in all parts of Ireland, to an immense extent, the landlord preferring to get rid of non-paying tenants altogether, rather than to retain them until they can come under the provisions of the bill. Mr. Gladstone has declined to introduce in Parliament a bill to suspend evictions for six months, and the landlords are taking advantage of what little time is left them, and are making evictions at the rate of a thousand every week.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes an alleged circular from the commander of the Dublin district, giving the military dispositions to be observed in the event of any disturbance in the city. The document states that the whole garrison is held in readiness to turn out under arms. The artillery is to be furnished with a full complement of ammunition. A tabulated form of points to be occupied or used as hospitals is appended. The *Journal* says that the circular is marked "Strictly Confidential," and it has reason to believe that the document is not a hoax.

The police have seized at Clerkenwell 100,000 rounds of ammunition packed in boxes ready for removal to Ireland, 400 rifles with bayonets and 25 boxes of revolvers. They were found in the house of one Thomas Walsh, who is supposed to be an agent of parties in the United States.

A dispatch to the *Press* Association from Parsontown, says the admission of civilians to all the military barracks in Ireland has been prohibited. The sentries have been doubled, and the night patrols quadrupled. The greatest precautions are being taken against explosives being carried into military quarters. The *Freeman's Journal* says the military telegraph clerks in the royal barracks are required to sleep next to their instruments.

A man answering the description of one of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Phœnix Park has been arrested at King's Court. His account of his movements is unsatisfactory. He has been sent to Dublin under a strong escort.

#### Russia.

The Empress of Russia has been safely delivered of a princess.

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg, says that Gen. Ignatieff's resignation of the Ministry of the Interior, was caused by his proposing to summon the States General. It has been finally decided to separate the political police from the Ministry of the Interior. Gen. Trepoff will be appointed chief of the new department. Major-General Vlangali has been appointed Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A resolution passed by the holy synod, which has recieved the sanction of the Emperor, has been promulgated, prohibiting persons not Christians from publicly trading in holy pictures, crosses or vessels used in Christian worship.

#### The Egyptian Situation.

Most of the Europeans resident in Egypt or travelling there have fled from the country; some of them who are unable to get away have fortified their houses. Instructions have been sent to the French and English consuls and naval commanders for the adoption of energetic measures if necessary for the protection of those who are obliged to remain. All the United States naval vessels in the Mediterranean have gone to Alexandria to look after the interests of American citizens at that port. A Portuguese iron-clad, two German gun boats, two Austrian, a Dutch, and two Italian war vessels have also been ordered to the same port, and with the English, French and Turkish vessels already there, there is force enough to compel civility from Arabi Bey, who apparently is doing his utmost to prevent any further outbreak. The bodies of 350 Europeans who were killed in the late riots have been picked up in and about the harbor of Alexandria.

The British government has determined to protect the Suez canal with British troops. The Italian government has also sent an ironclad and a detachment of troops to Port Said.

A despatch to the Times from Alexandria states that the banks are mostly prepared to resist a siege. The Ottoman Bank has been converted into an armory. The entrances to the bank are blocked by bales of silk, and the clerks are well supplied with provisions. They also have ropes ready to haul up refugees from the streets. Arabi Pacha has thanked the Khedive for his appointment as a member of the ministry. There is no doubt that he is straining every nerve to maintain order. He is beginning to see that he has provoked the exodus of the Europeans, which will ruin the country. The sub-minister of justice who is conducting the inquiry into the cause of the riots in Alexandria, states that he cannot justly punish the prisoners as long as he is unable to arrest the instigators of their crimes. He names Arabi Pacha as the chief instigator.

Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy have accepted the invitation of England and France to a conference at Constantinople, and Spain has requested to be allowed to join. Said Pacha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, has unequivocally and categorically refused to assent to the conference, on the ground that it was unnecessary and inconsistent with the interests of Turkey, but it is now decided that the meeting shall be held on the 22d, and the question of European interference will be decided without Turkey's participation.

#### General Items.

The budget committee of the French chamber of deputies, owing to a remonstrance by M. de Freycinet, has rescinded its action rejecting a grant for the maintenance of a French embassy at the Vatican.

At the sale at Hamilton Palace on Saturday, the historical portrait of Charles I. by Vandyck, brought 770 guineas. Vandyck's portrait of Henrietta of Lorraine sold for 2000 guineas.

Herr Meiling, one of the principal navigators in the German navy, has been arrested at Kiel on the charge of having accepted a bribe of 150,000 roubles to deliver to the Russian government copies of the plans of all works of defence on the German coast.

Germany, at the request of Saxony, has consented to the extension of the state of siege at Leipsic for another year.

The Jewish committee at Lemberg have informed the London committee that it will cease to act if they persist in forwarding to America only able-bodied emigrants.

A telegram received in Lima from Valparaiso says: "It is asserted that the first bill which the executive will present to the legislature will be one declaring the incorporation of the ex-Peruvian departments of Tarapaca and Tacna, including the port of Arica with the territory of Chili, and that directly this bill shall have been approved the whole of the troops will abandon the north coast and concentrate in Lima." As this telegram must have been transmitted with the knowledge of the government there must be truth in it, and taken in connection with events in Bolivia, it indicates the possible return to a more settled state of affairs.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases on Women (96 pages.) Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Business Notices.

**Agents** can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars address E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y. 1y48

### Human Blood.

On the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and health of the whole system. Disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause. A remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as Hood's Sarsaparilla undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur without its use. Sold by druggists. Made by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## Marriages and Deaths.

### MARRIED.

In Newton Upper Falls, Mass., June 14, by Rev. Dr. Huntington of Boston, L. H. Lawrence Davis to Anne S. Dresser, both of Newton.

In Cambridge, June 14, by Rev. George W. Briggs, D. D., Charles F. Sanborn to Mary James Child, both of Cambridge.

In Lynn, June 11, by Rev. James L. Hill, Alexander L. Clark to Elizabeth S. Lambert.

In Waltham, June 15, by Rev. E. J. Young, George E. Parmenter to Adalaide M. Sherman.

In Andover, June 15, by Prof. W. J. Tucker, D. D., George C. Capron of Hyde Park to Miss Lillette M. Whitten of Canton.

In Newton Centre, June 13, by Rev. D. L. Furber, D. D., Charles A. Richardson of Chicago.

In Newmarket, N. H., June 15, by Rev. Isaac C. White, Mr. Issachar W. Doeg to Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr. George L. Dearborn, all of Newmarket.

### DIED.

In Newtonville, June 16, Mr. Stephen C. Bent, 73 yrs.

In Cambridge, June 18, Calvin Ford, 73 yrs. 2 mos.

In Dorchester, June 19, Mary P., daughter of Edwin and Lucy L. Pronk, 37 yrs.

In Hingham, June 18, Sarah Thayer, widow of Capt. Henry Barnes, 64 yrs.

In Bedford, June 19, Ruhamah, widow of Jonathan Lane, formerly of Boston, 94 yrs.

In Danvers, June 17, Sarah, wife of Jasper Pope, 75 yrs. 5 mos.

In Manchester, Mass., June 18, James H. Ring, 62 yrs.

In Norwood, June 19, Dr. Jarvis Gay, 78 yrs. 10 mos.

In Wellesley, June 18, Mrs. Eliza Smith, 79 yrs. 5 mos.

In Newton Lower Falls, June 18, Mrs. Susan, widow of Joseph Drew, 89 yrs. 5 mos.

At Billerica, June 19, Mrs. Nabby Maynard, 91 yrs. 10 mos.

In East Stoughton, June 14, Isaac Blanchard, 72 yrs.

In East Salisbury, June 13, Capt. James Pike, 85 yrs. 2 mos.

In Newburyport, June 14, William C., only son of William and Caroline Noyes Thurlow, 29 yrs.

In Hull, June 12, Mary Reed, 85 yrs.

In Salem, June 7, Hannah Verry, 66 yrs. 5 mos.

In Taunton, June 12, Josephine, wife of John H. Church, 39 yrs. June 10, Sarah Jane, wife of Abbott S. Lawrence, 24 yrs.

In New Bedford, June 11, Ann McIntyre, 81 yrs. Elias Tripp, 52 yrs. June 13, Walter B., son of John N. Bolles, 29 yrs.

In West Newbury, June 12, Annie J., wife of Samuel C. Noyes, 72 yrs.

In Holliston, Mass., June 12, James H. Prince.

In Stow, June 8, William Eager, 77 yrs. 6 mos.

In Danvers, June 6, Mrs. Carrie D. Newhall, 34 yrs. 3 mos.

In Haverhill, Mrs. Matilda S. Webster, 81 yrs. 8 mos.

In Wakefield, N. H., June 4, Mrs. Sarah C. Weeks, 56 yrs.

In Darien, Conn., June 16, Mrs. Abigail T., widow of Rev. S. B. Treat, D. D., late Secretary of the American Board, 78 yrs. 6 mos.

☞ *Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.*


## New Advertisements.

# SUMMER CROPS
—AND—
# ENSILAGE.

**FODDER CORN, HUNGARIAN, MILLET, TURNIPS.**

With the present high prices of grain and the price for English hay of late years always ruling high, farmers should remember that by raising these summer crops for fodder, they can sell their English hay at a handsome profit.

These crops may be put in at any time from the first of June to the fifteenth of July, and large crops can be grown at small expense on poor meadow land if broken up and well manured with

# Bradley's Phosphate.

This being a very highly concentrated Fertilizer, manufactured from the purest and highest grade materials, insures rapid growth, heavy yield and best quality.

Full directions for use in pamphlet for 1882, sent free to any address.

Local Agents throughout New England. If no agent is near you, send direct to us.

# Bradley Fertilizer Co.,
27 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
3t25

*Make your Wife Happy with Miss Colbrath's*
**WHAT TO GET FOR BREAKFAST.**
No recent book will bring the housewife such relief. Complete breakfasts and recipes for the dishes, and makes the morning a delight.
**Elegant vol. Interleaved, postpaid, $1.00.** JAS. H. EARLE, Publisher, 178 Washington St., Boston. 4teow25

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE ONLY reliable book on raising and caring for Live Stock. Saves many times its cost each year. It should be in the hands of every owner of Live Stock, poor or rich, farmer or gentleman. Col. James A. Moore, Quartermaster, U. S. A. Quick sales, large commissions. THE PEOPLE'S BOOK CONCERN, 55 Kilby St., Boston. 2w25

**Potted Strawberry Plants!**
For August and September Planting.
☞ Price and Description List upon application.
25tf CYRUS R. KEENE, Cohasset, Mass.

**KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE** for all diseases of the Kidneys and **—LIVER—**
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
**Malaria.** If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
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**$5 to $20** per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 52t51

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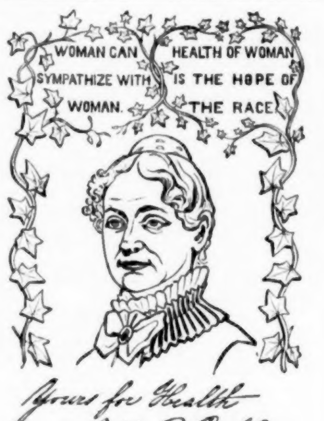


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**A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.**

☞ Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

☞ FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞ **KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.**

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER** will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞ Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞ LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞ **Sold by all Druggists.** (5)

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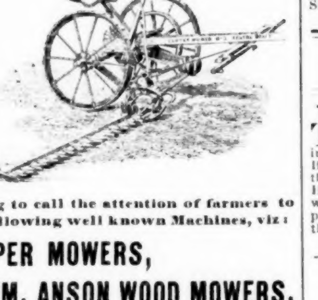

**We beg to call the attention of farmers to the following well known Machines, viz:**

**CLIPPER MOWERS,**
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**YANKEE HORSE RAKES,**
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All of which have a Reputation Unsurpassed by any others.

We are the exclusive agents for their sale in Boston, and offer them, of the latest pattern, for the season of 1882

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Before you buy, come and see them, or send for descriptive circulars to

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*43 South Market St., Boston, Mass.*
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**STOCKBRIDGE MANURES**
**HUNGARIAN AND FODDER CORN.**

Apply from two to three bags per acre, or $10 to $15 worth, and you will harvest a large amount of excellent Fodder, which will take the place of Corn Stover or Hay, the coming winter. The Stockbridge has proved a great success on fodder crops.

If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

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**BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.**
BOSTON & NEW YORK.

# THE MONITOR RAKE.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
**HORSE DUMP RAKE**
IN THE MARKET.

Examine it and you will buy no other.
Send for circulars. Agents wanted.

**HIGGANUM M'F'G CORP'N,**
38 South Market St., Boston, Mass.,
and Higganum, Conn.
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### A RARE OFFER.

**From the Publishers of the Golden Rule to the Readers of The New England Farmer.**

The GOLDEN RULE is a weekly non-sectarian religious family paper published in Boston, at two dollars a year, and is rated one of the best of its class.

It is the favorite family paper wherever introduced. It has something for every member of the family, and is always pure, bright, helpful, entertaining, and *pre-eminently readable.* Whenever a fair trial has been given to the GOLDEN RULE it has almost always secured a permanent subscriber. It is on this ground that a new departure is made in the history of newspaper enterprise. Read the following offer:

*To any reader of the* N. E. F., *not now a subscriber to the* GOLDEN RULE, *sending fifty cents in stamps or silver, the* GOLDEN RULE *will be sent from the time the subscription is received to January 1, 1883.*

Although this sum does not nearly cover the actual expense of paper thus sent, we know that it will be a good investment in the end, as experience has shown that when the paper has once gained a foothold in a family, it is always sure to become a constant guest. Newspapers are like people; it takes time to get acquainted with them, but when once an attachment is formed, it is hard to break.

The publishers of the N. E. F. cordially endorse what is claimed above for the GOLDEN RULE. We consider it a paper of rare merit, and our readers will do well to accept so generous an offer.

Write at once, enclosing 50 cents, and mention the N. E. F. You are sure of four times your money's worth, at least. Address "THE GOLDEN RULE, Boston, Mass." If you send silver put an extra stamp on your letter. 3t24


**TEAS** in abundance.—$5 Million pounds imported last year.—Prices lower than ever.—Agents wanted.—Don't waste time.—Send for circular.
**10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for $1.**
**10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for $2.**
**10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for $3.**
Send for pound sample, 17 cts. extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleases everybody.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money.
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13t24

**SUPERIORITY PROVED**
THE SIMPLEST & BEST SEWING MACHINE IS THE LIGHT-RUNNING
**NEW HOME**
Perfect in every particular. 200,000 sold yearly.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
30 Union Square, N. Y.
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**FOR LADIES** ONLY.—Send 6 cents to Retsabala Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., for a Wood Folding Foot Rule and Tuck Measure—two articles indispensable to the Work Basket. 13t14

**YOUR NAME** In this style type *Minnie B. Rose* On 50 elegant new Chromo Cards 10c. 14 pks. $1. Agts. make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.
52w16

**A 32 CALIBRE $10.00 REVOLVER FREE** TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

**READ THIS** A short time ago we offered through the columns of this paper our 22-Calibre BLUE JACKET Revolver at a remarkably low price, and sold about 10,000. They have given such universal satisfaction, and we have received so many high Testimonials, together with thousands of calls for a heavier calibre revolver, that we have decided to offer our World Renowned 32-Calibre BLUE JACKET for a limited time for THE LOW PRICE OF $3.75. The 32-Calibre BLUE JACKET IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE MOST ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED REVOLVER IN THE WORLD. Every Revolver is Guaranteed in every respect. They are made of the finest steel. The barrel and frame are finest Nickle Silver Plate, and the Cylinder and Base Pin are of the Finest Gold Plate. Every Revolver is BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED. The engraving is then BEAUTIFULLY ENAMELED in blue by a patent process, ornamented with imitation of beautiful rubies, making a contrast of GOLD, SILVER, BLUE and RUBIES, which taken together with the IVORY HANDLE make it simply BEAUTIFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION. It must be seen to be appreciated. No pen can picture its beauty or describe its actual merits. The name BLUE JACKET is enough to stamp it as a first-class weapon in every respect. It has the New Russian Model Hip Stock exactly fitting the hand, enabling one to hold it firmly and steadily. We Guarantee its Shooting Qualities equal to a SMITH & WESSON OR COLT, and for beauty and durability it cannot be equaled. The Cylinder is provided with a Positive Stock Action holding it firmly in place. It uses the Long 32-Calibre Cartridge making it one of the Strongest Shooting Revolvers in the world. It is the special terror of burglars, highwaymen and tramps. We pledge our reputation that it is the first 32-Calibre Ivory Handle Engraved Nickle and Gold-Plated Revolver ever sold for less than $10.00, and the ENAMELED and RUBY FINISH is the FIRST EVER SEEN ON ANY REVOLVER. We purchased these Revolvers partly finished at less than the raw material cost and had them finished as above described for this special purpose, and we hereby Guarantee over our own signature to refund money for each and every Revolver found to be different from what we represent it. FOR THREE DOLLARS and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS extra to help to pay postage and packing expenses, we will send this Revolver to any part of the world by registered mail. This offer holds good only till SEPT. 1st, 1882, or until our stock is sold out, after which time we shall be obliged to charge more than double what we do now. Should our stock run out before that date, we CLAIM THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE of returning your money. As we have only Five Thousand, we would advise you to order now, as past experience teaches us that they will soon be sold. FREE TO ANY ONE. We will give this Revolver FREE to any reader of this paper who will CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT, show it to their friends and get six orders at $3.75 each. After you have done this send us $22.50 the price of six Revolvers and we will send you one Revolver FREE FOR YOUR TROUBLE. THE BEST WAY is to order one for yourself first and show it to your friends, you will then find it easy to get others to order, or if you desire to speculate, you can easily sell these Revolvers for $10.00 each. As to our reliability we refer to any Commercial Agency, Newspapers, Publishers, or Express Companies in New York City. If this is not sufficient, write us for references which we will cheerfully furnish. Send all money by REGISTERED LETTER or POST OFFICE ORDER at our risk. When one or more are ordered by Express, at $3.75, we put in a Box of Cartridges with each Revolver. Address E. C. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**
A HAY WAGON, OX WAGON AND Stone Lifter. Address with price,
2w24 ROBERT H. CARR, Leominster, Mass.

**FRUIT EVAPORATING.**
IT WILL PAY ANY FRUIT GROWER to send for a 32-page Treatise on Evaporating Fruits, Vegetables, Berries, etc. Sent to all who send P. O. address, and mention this paper. Samples mailed for 10c. HENRY MERRILL, West Newbury, Mass. 17t24

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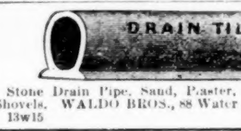
**PARTIES** desiring a safe and paying Real Estate Investment can obtain full particulars by addressing Box 1695. 22tf

**R. HALE'S Fruit, Flower & Herb Gatherer.**
IN THE GATHERING OF FRUITS OR Flowers it will hold and cut the stem of the largest bunches of grapes or any other fruit, only requiring the use of one hand of the picker to gather and deposit. For gathering small cucumbers for pickles it far surpasses anything before seen or in use.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, 51, 52 and 53 North Market Street, Boston, Mass. 3w24




Stone Drain Pipe, Sand, Plaster, Cement, Lime, Shovels. WALDO BROS., 88 Water Street, Boston.
13w15


## Real Estate---Stock.

**TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS,**
TO A PRACTICAL FARMER, WITH $500. The best equipped stock and Milk Farm in the State; 225 acres, pasturing for 50 head; new Buildings and Farming Tools. Nothing to buy but the stock. Milk sells for 5c. at door, 6c. delivered. House well arranged for summer boarders; 3 minutes walk to depot. Rent will be satisfactory to reliable parties. Young man preferred. Fully described in the Illustrated Yankee Farmer; mailed free by
24tf GEO. H. CHAPIN, Herald Building.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.**
SITUATED IN FORT FAIRFIELD, Aroostook Co., Me., the "garden spot of New England," within one-half mile of the village and one mile from depot. It lies on a gentle bend of the Aroostook River, and is the most pleasantly located farm in Aroostook; contains 350 acres, of which 200 are cleared, the balance being covered with heavy old growth timber; 90 acres of the former are contained in a rich, level intervale. The soil is very fertile, easily worked, entirely free from rocks and stones, and has never been sapped by heavy cropping, most of the upland having remained in pasture since it was cleared. The intervale is especially adapted to the raising of corn or grass, cutting of the latter from 2 to 3 tons to the acre; the upland to that of potatoes and grain. The farm is in condition to raise large crops without the use even of manures or fertilizers.

Buildings large, convenient, and in excellent repair, $1000 having been expended on them recently. Pure water from a never failing spring is supplied by an aqueduct to the house, creamery, barns and roadside trough. Its pleasant location, its fertility, its nearness to an excellent market, good schools and churches combine to render this one of the most desirable farms in New England. To an enterprising farmer with some capital it would prove a bonanza.

Our reason for selling is, that owing to the pressure of other business we can not give the farm the proper attention.

A large stock of Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Hogs, etc., some of which are full bloods and valuable animals, will be sold with the farm if desired.

For description see FARMER of Oct. 29, last.

Would refer to Messrs. Foster, Weeks & Co., 65 and 67 Clinton St., Boston. Address
4t23 E. MERRITT & SONS, Houlton, Me.

## Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Next of Kin and others interested in the estate of MARGARET MILLER, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, SAMUEL H. FOLSOM, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased has presented to said Court for allowance the final account of his administration on said estate, and application has been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why said account should not be allowed and distribution made according to said application. And said Administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w25 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of JAMES S. WILSON, late of Coshocton, in the State of Ohio, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to SHATTUCK HARTWELL, of Littleton, in the County of Middlesex; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w25 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of DEBORAH PARKER, late of North Reading, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by GEORGE K. PARKER, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w24 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To EMMA H. COOK, Guardian of ARTHUR H. and JUDSON P. COOK, of North Reading, in the County of Middlesex, minors, Greeting: By virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said County of Middlesex, do hereby license you to sell, at any time within one year from the date hereof, the following described real estate of said wards for the maintenance of them, to wit:—A certain parcel of land situate in said North Reading, and bounded as follows: Northerly by land of said wards 9½ rods; southwesterly by land of said wards 9 rods; southerly by land of Albert Eaton, 7 rods and 4 feet, and land of Harrison McIntire, 8 rods; easterly by land of said McIntire, 4 rods, containing 34 rods. Also, a certain parcel of land in said North Reading, bounded as follows: northerly by Mt. Vernon street, 7 rods and 13 feet; westerly by land of Edward McIntire, 4 rods; southerly by land of said McIntire, 3 rods and 13 feet, and a private way 3 rods and 3 feet, and a private way 3 rods; easterly by said private way 15 feet, containing about 16 rods. The above described land will be sold at Auction on Wednesday, the fifth day of July, at five o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Emma H. Cook. And you are ordered to give public notice of the time and place of such sale by publishing a notification thereof, three weeks successively, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, and within one year after such sale, return your affidavit of having given such notice, with a copy thereof, to the Probate Office.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of said Court to be affixed, at Cambridge, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
GEORGE M. BROOKS, Judge of Probate Court.
Countersigned, J. H. TYLER, Register. 3w24

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of Elisha T. Penniman, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment to
MOSES WILLIAMS, Jr., Executor.
May 3, 1882. 3w23

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of LYDIA NUTTING, late of Watertown, in said County, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to GEORGE F. ROBINSON of Watertown, in the County of Middlesex: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of June inst, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w23 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. SUFFOLK, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of CHARLES S. CHAMPNEY, late of Boston, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by ELIZABETH R. CHAMPNEY, of said Boston, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Boston, in said County of Suffolk, on Monday, the third day of July, A. D., 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, JOHN W. McKIM, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
3w23 ELIJAH GEORGE, Register.


NOW READY,
**5 Million Celery, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants**
All of our own raising, in splendid condition, and at very low rates. Price List, including Instructions for Culture and list of Seasonable Seeds, sent free.
**PETER HENDERSON & CO.,**
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.
5t25

**PATTERSON $65 ORGAN TAKES THE LEAD!**
SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE HOME AND CHAPEL

PATTERSON ORGAN, Style 401 contains 4 sets REEDS, 11 useful Stops, including Sub Bass, Octave Coupler, Pat. Tremolo and 2 Knee Swells (*no dummy or superfluous stops in this Organ*). Attractive Walnut Case handsomely decorated with Gold Bronze, 72 in. high, 44 in wide, 24 in. deep. Price, with Stool and Book, **$65 only.** This being a Special Offer, no possible reduction can be made—one price to all. This Organ has splendid volume and variety of tone, combined with sweetness, and is suitable for Church, Hall, or Parlor use. When desired, we leave off the top and finish the back in Chapel style, without extra charge, which makes a neat and desirable Chapel Organ. *Some manufacturers and dealers advertise from 18 to 27 stops on an Organ containing the same number of reeds, the majority being dummies, or what are equally unimportant,* REPETITION STOPS, *which add nothing to the beauty, value, or cost of the Organ.* ☞ **Do not be deceived by the number of stops an Organ is said to contain.** Order one of the above on 15 days' test trial, and if it is not found as represented, return it at our expense for freight both ways. Order direct from this advertisement. Remit by draft, money-order or express (money refunded if organ is not satisfactory), or if you do not wish to send cash with order, send a letter of endorsement from some bank or respectable merchant, to the effect that you are responsible, and will pay for the Organ if found as represented, and we will promptly ship you one for 15 days' trial, fully warranted 6 years. We manufacture a FINE VARIETY of PIANOS and ORGANS, and can furnish direct buyers the best instrument for the money they wish to invest of any house in the trade. Pianos, $250 and upwards. Organs, $50, $60, $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $120, with Stool and Book. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE mailed *free.* Be sure and send for one. It gives information about BOGUS STOPS and false description of sets of reeds, which protects the purchaser and makes deceit impossible. **Orders filled promptly.** Address the manufacturer,
JAMES T. PATTERSON, Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.

**Zimmerman Fruit & Vegetable Evaporator**
Made of Galvanized Iron.
Over 13,000 in Use.

*Portable, Economical, Durable and Fire Proof.* The products of this Evaporator are unsurpassed as to quality or color, and command the highest price. The racks are made of Galvanized Wire Cloth and the Dryer is first-class in every particular.
**Our Nos. 1 and 2 are Excellent Bakers,** will bake bread in less time than a stove and for roasting meats, turkey or game cannot be excelled. *Full Instructions* how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products accompany each machine. Send for Illustrated catalogue. Address
*AGENTS WANTED.* ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

# Haying Tools.

**Walter A. Wood Mower.**
40,413 Sold in 1881.
**Mudgett Hay Tedder**
With Patent Forks, very strong and of Light Draft.

**NEW CHAMPION RAKE.**

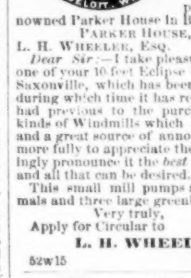
We solicit a careful examination of this Rake before purchasing. They are sold with the express understanding, that if not **better than any other in the country** we will pay the freight and order away.

Patent Drag Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Stones, Forks, &c., &c.

**WHITTEMORE BROS.,**
Nos. 80 and 82 So. Market St.,
BOSTON.
21tf

**Prescott's Sliding Door Hangers.**
No Rolls or Tracks above or below.
Truss Hangers (see cut) for Barns, Warehouses, &c.
**Brace and Balance Hangers** concealed from view for Parlor Doors.
*Perfectly Easy and Noiseless Movement.*
In ordering, state width, height and thickness of door.
**PRESCOTT M'F'G CO.,**
*235 Washington St., Boston.*
Send for circulars. 26t19

**WHEELER'S ECLIPSE WINDMILL,**




Is a self-regulating, solid wheel, storm-proof Mill, manufactured by Eclipse Wind Engine Co., Beloit, Wis.,—the largest Windmill concern in the world. 9000 of these mills are in use, 300 of them being in New England. Of the many testimonials from leading citizens, we publish one from HARVEY D. PARKER, proprietor of the world renowned Parker House in Boston:
PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 12th, 1881.
L. H. WHEELER, Esq.
*Dear Sir:*—I take pleasure in testifying that I have one of your 10 feet Eclipse Windmills at my farm in Saxonville, which has been in constant use since 1878, during which time it has required no repairs. Having had previous to the purchase of this, two different kinds of Windmills which were constantly breaking, and a great source of annoyance, I am prepared the more fully to appreciate the *Eclipse*, and do unhesitatingly pronounce it the *best Wind Engine I ever saw* and all that can be desired.
This small mill pumps a supply of water for 75 animals and three large greenhouses.
Very truly, H. D. PARKER.
Apply for Circular to
L. H. WHEELER, 40 Oliver St.,
52w15 Boston, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
**BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.**
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.**
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Jan. 1, 1882.

## Poetry.

From MacMillan's Magazine.

### ADRIFT.

BY MAY PROBYN.

Ever the water lily rocked
  Upon the rocking stream,
Where the little clouds, reflected, flocked
  And steered across her dream.
And ever she sighed, "Why must I stay
In the river's bend from day to day?
Oh, were I free to sail away,
  Where the seas with wonder teem!"

"I know that I am fair," she said,
  "I watch it in the wave,
At anchor here in the river bed,
  That holds me like the grave.
What good is the sun's gold light to me—
Or what good a living thing to be,
When none draws ever nigh to see
  The beauty that I have?"

The bird in the alder farther flew,
  At the ending of his song;
The rat plunged in where the rushes grew,
  And paddled his way along;
The wind in the osiers stirred and sighed
That the current was swift, and the world was wide
And "Away! and Away!" the ripples cried,
  And the river-tide ran strong.

Was she happier when the stars were born,
  And the bird sat mute in the tree?
When she rocked and swayed, with her cables torn,
  And felt that she was free?
When the banks slid backward on either hand,
For the rat had gnawed thro' her anchor strand,
And the wind had kissed her away from land,
  And was kissing her out to sea.

The river mouth was broad and black,
  With currents countercrossed,
Where the foam churned white in the eddy's track,
  And the scattered stars were lost.
No glimpse she saw of either bank,
But a waste of weed that heaved and sank,
Where from gulf to gulf she reeled and shrank,
  And from wave to wave she tossed.

The Sun uprose thro' a glory spread,
  And climbed by a cloudy stair,
And "What is the thing, O Sea?" he said,
  "Your breakers are tumbling there?"
"That?" said the Sea, "with the muddied face,
And the cup all tattered and reft of grace!
A flower, they say, from some inland place,
  That once on a time was fair!"

## The Story Teller.

From Belgravia.

## A DREADFUL CASE.

I.

I thought it was very good of Messrs. Buckram & Blake to tell me on my sixtieth birthday that they did not believe in working a willing horse to death and that therefore they had decided to allow me to retire from their service on two-thirds of my salary. I had been with them altogether five-and-forty years, and it seemed but yesterday that I was appointed their chief clerk, having two subordinates; but full twenty years had passed since then. Now I had a staff of fifteen clerks under me, and my salary of four hundred pounds per annum will give you some little idea of the responsibility attached to my position. I cannot think for a moment that that unfortunate error of mine a week or two before they invited me to retire—I mean my sending a rather stern application for payment to the wrong parties—had anything at all to do with this event. True, when the blunder was discovered, Mr. Blake said, with a severity which was really quite uncalled for. 'Your memory is not what it used to be, Frogg;' but men who thought poorly of the ability of their chief clerk would scarcely on his retirement have made him a present for his wife of a neat little silver tea-service 'as a trifling tribute' (so ran the inscription on the tea-pot) 'to his long and faithful labors'—would they, now? No. I flatter myself that I could have done justice to Buckram & Blake for another ten years and more.

However, I was by no means loath to be completely master of my own time at an age when I was still, as Mr. Harry Blake Buckram said, in his funny way, 'a dashing old youngster.' Gardening (window-gardening, that is to say,) had long been with me a passion. Yet Claremont-square, Pentonville, afforded far too little scope for my horticultural genius. I do not refer to the square itself, but to the window-sills of the four rooms at No. 45 that my wife and I had occupied for many, many years. Here at length was an opportunity, in the large garden of some picturesque suburban villa, for the full development of those powers which had hitherto been exercised after 6 o'clock in the evening on window flowers, and that in a very fitful way. Geraniums in perennial pots might now yield to geraniums in beds. Perhaps, too (stranger things have happened in history,) the name even of a humble city clerk might be handed down to posterity, and the Froggei variety of geraniums flourish in a thousand gardens generations after poor old Frogg himself was dead and gone!

I confess that with these dreams of the future which crowded my brain on my way home, was mingled a feeling of shame at the thought of the vexation I had shown that very morning on learning that a tenant of mine intended next quarter-day to give up the cottage which he occupied at Dulwich. Why, as it had happened, nothing could suit me better. Of the house itself I certainly never thought very highly. It was simply a rather poor specimen of modern Building Society Gothic semi-detached as they call it. The party-wall which separated my own from its companion house was a marvel of tenuity. The wall had evidently been built for the sole purpose of promoting a feeling of neighborness; since friendly conversation between the inhabitants of the two dwellings was quite practicable through it; and scandal was checked, thank heaven! by the fact that it could easily be heard. But there was one advantage which my property possessed which to me was unmixed; namely, that a large plot of garden-ground was attached thereto; in none the worse condition, to my mind, because the present occupant of 'Marie Villa' (named after my wife Polly, by the way) had no soul for gardening, and had allowed it to become overgrown with weeds. For, beginning my career as a practical horticulturist under such circumstances, the triumph over Nature which I fondly anticipated would be entirely my own, in years to come I could proudly say, "I found a wilderness; I leave the *Froggei* variety of geranium in glorious profusion!"

Well, to avoid verbosity—which is the bane of age—I will just state at once that the autumn following my retirement from the service of Buckram and Blake found me fully established as a gentleman-gardener. It was the noon of a dull September day. The man whom I employed to dig up the ground, and to do the rougher work generally, had just laid down his spade and gone to dinner. My maxim is—as it was when I was Buckram's chief clerk—'Never be seen idle by a subordinate'; so it was not until the gardener's back was turned that I put my pruning-knife in my pocket, yawned lazily, filled my old briar-root pipe, and prepared to look around reflectively. What a strange contrast was the scene around to that which daily greeted my eyes year after year from the top of the Islington 'bus! Thank God! the harsh clatter of the mill of commerce had not become such music to my ears that I could not enjoy the sombre calm of such a day as this. Above was a waste of pale gray sky; a mist hung upon the skirts of the meadows—in that light, a deep soothing green—which stretched toward Dulwich College and the Crystal Palace; and in a neighboring field chestnut trees, whose leaves were reddening with the decay of autumn, relieved the dulness of the slaty clouds. O to live amid such scenes until I dropped from the tree of live as gently as those decaying leaves! O to find, perhaps, my views about the Froggei geranium appreciated by genial neighbors!

"If you please, sir, the mistress says as they've come."

The owner of the voice which thus interrupted my meditations at a most interesting stage was that very worthy woman Ann Lightbody, our middle-age servant-maid.

"Ah!" I exclaimed, somewhat vacantly; the influence of the thoughts which had just been passing through my mind conspiring with Ann's vague statement to prevent a more expressive response.

"The mistress can't make 'em out a bit, and she have her doubts, sir."

This satisfactory addition to my information was made while Ann held open the French window of the drawing-room, in order to allow me to pass into the house.

"You mean that you have your doubts, Ann," said I, "and that your mistress did not contradict you."

"Well, sir, the Pantegon man's at the door, and you can see for yourselt. Sech a 'eap of lumber I never see, in all my exper'ence."

The drift of Ann's critical remarks began to be plain to me. We had been expecting fresh tenants of the adjoining house for some days, and now they were moving in.

"I cannot think he is a gentleman," said my wife, as I approached the front window to inspect the "lumber," as Ann called it. "I do hope there are no children," she added, evidently feeling that the offspring of a man who was not a gentleman must necessarily be ill-mannered and unruly.

The person to whom she referred—clearly, judging by his actions, the owner of the van's contents—was leaning against the railings of the next house, and from time to time cautioning the men—very much to their annoyance, I thought—as to their way of carrying in the goods. He was a tall, sallow man, with a closely cropped beard, and a long ferocious mustache. His hands were in the pockets of a rather seedy serge jacket, and on his head was a wideawake that had evidently suffered very much from the rain. A short clay pipe, black with long service, gave the finishing touch to the disreputable appearance which he presented. My wife's opinion, that he was not a gentleman, seemed not altogether so groundless as I should have imagined. Discernment of character is not one of her strong points.

It was this that made me pause before replying to her comment on our neighbor, for I knew from long experiece that she would feel so flattered by my agreeing with her judgment that her imagination would soon get quite beyond control; and this tall sallow man, in addition to being not genteel, would rapidly reach, in my wife's estimation, yet more distinguished positions in crime. In a week he would be a possible forger; in ten days a probable murderer.

Ah! little did I think when these thoughts were passing through my mind that very shortly I, Joram Frogg, the experienced, cool-brained commercial man, should deem my wife's most extravagant speculations a strong probability.

"What do *you* think, Joram, dear?" she inquired anxiously.

"I have not made up my mind."

"I wish we had never left Claremont Square," exclaimed my poor wife; of course interpreting my hesitation unfavorably to our neighbor. "There, now! I have been watching every single thing that has been taken out of the van, and there is not a shrub, nor a plant, nor a garden tool among them. And how you have talked, to be sure, about nice neighbors who had a taste for flowers!

My heart sank as I reflected on the latter part of my wife's remarks. The feeling of repulsion I experienced on seeing that tall, carelessly attired man, was intensified when I realized that I dare not hope for neighborly sympathy with the taste which had mainly induced me to live in Dulwich. Neither Polly nor myself was happy when we retired to rest that night, separated from an unsatisfactory neighbor by the thinnest of walls!

II.

A November morning. The rime upon tree and shrub and the hard bare earth is slowly yielding to the rays of a winter sun. I, Joram Frogg, a frozen-out gardener, have come out into the air to enjoy the sudden burst of warmth, and to watch the glistening icicles change to dew drops, as it were, and sparkle, each one, with the glory of the rainbow.

There is more to be done, however, than simply enjoying the unwonted sunlight. The easy life I have spent during the last month or two has, notwithstanding my energetic gardening, begun to affect me in a very disagreeable and unexpected manner. I have been getting fat! But I flatter myself that I have a peculiar talent for meeting and overcoming difficulties of every kind. The heavy garden roller which I bought on entering Marie Villa would have lain by, gathering the rust of idleness, during the winter months, had not the happy idea entered my brain of employing it in the interests of health. Consequently, every morning, be it wet or be it dry, sees me, for at least half-an-hour, manfully trotting round the trim gravel paths of my flowery domain, with the garden roller behind me.

Crunch, crunch, crunch—tramp, tramp. The perspiration stood upon my brow in beads as I gave myself to my laborious task this sunny morning. I had made half-a-dozen circuits of the garden with my eyes bent upon the path before me, when the sound of a voice trembling as with age, caused me to stop and look toward our neighbor's garden.

"Hi! Good morning to you, sir."

"Good morning, sir," I replied, bowing to the elderly, infirm-looking man who greeted me.

He had a long beard of snowy whiteness, save round his mouth, where it was jet black. His eyebrows, also, were of the same hue. This contrast alone gave him a very singular look; but the addition of a huge sealskin cap, with great flaps covering his ears, and a long rough Ulster coat, the collar of which was turned up, would have made his appearance comical in the extreme, save that the soft, almost beseeching expression of his dark eyes forbade the thought.

This old man, plainly an invalid with a tendency to limpness, had arrived in a cab along with our suspicious neighbor's wife toward the close of the day on which the house was tenanted. This was the first time, to my knowledge, that he had stirred out of doors since then.

He coughed violently for about a minute, and then said, as he wiped the moisture from his eyes:

"You are a very young man, sir; and a rather lively young man, sir."

"Sixty-one next birthday, sir," I answered, with all the boastfulness of youth.

"Bless my soul, sir! Three years younger than I am, but you have led a very quiet life, I suppose; and I have become sapless by long exposure to a tropical sun."

"A traveller, sir?"

"Forty thousand miles in India and Persia."

"Deary me, sir; deary me!"

"But I have made money by it," he said, chuckling feebly.

I do not know whether it was the whispered tone in which he uttered these last words, or the vacant look in his eyes, but I began to feel that a tropical sun had enfeebled my new acquaintance mentally as well as physically. I had no opportunity, however, for testing this suspicion of mine, for just then a stout-built, moon-faced German servant, whom our neighbors had brought with them, came from the house and approached the old gentleman. He submitted to take the arm which the maid silently proffered him and be led indoors like an offending child.

A week passed before I again had a chance of meeting our old neighbor. Every morning I had prolonged my garden-roller exercise in the hope of seeing him. My good wife suggested that his nephew (she was indebted to the thinness of the wall, by the way, for her knowledge of this relationship) had some sinister motive for preventing intercourse between us. I chid her at the time for her malevolent thoughts, and she was huffed; so there the matter dropped.

I fancied, though, that old Mr. Lea (another fact revealed by the walls) displayed, as it were, something of the spirit of an emancipated schoolboy as he greeted me. The first half-hour of our chat was delightfully pleasant, I talked of flowers; he of the adventures he had met during the years of his foreign travel. He further showed a generous admiration for my "tasteful arrangement"—the words were his own—of phloxes, asters and chrysanthemums, and sympathized with my ambition to associate the name of Frogg with that ever-cheerful favorite of both rich and poor, my much-loved geranium. But he did not profess to understand those delicate distinctions in flower and leaf which mean so much to the English florist.

"Nature delights to work on a bolder scale in those regions where I have been most familiar with her," he said; "and amid the overpowering magnificence of tropical scenery, the quiet beauties of an English garden would solicit us in vain."

These words were uttered in a gentle, thoughtful way, that impressed me very much.

"But still, sir, you can feel the beauty of our simple floral gems in their proper place?"

"Gems!" he exclaimed, the expression of his countenance changing from that of the reflective sage, I was going to say, to one that was almost miserly. "Ah, now you talk of something I understand. They are not watching us, are they?" he broke off, looking nervously in the direction of the house.

"No, no," said I, with subdued excitement, wondering what was to happen next.

He deliberately unbuttoned his long Ulster coat, shivering in the cold winter air as he did so; then he began to fumble at a belt which he wore. Several diamonds, of great value as I judged, in a moment more sparkled before my astonished eyes. He had apparently drawn them from a little leather pocket, curiously concealed beneath this belt.

"Ah those are gems, if you like, sir," he exclaimed with an exulting chuckle, which brought to my mind the impression created at our first interview, that he was not quite right in his head.

"They are splendid," I said; "but why do you carry them about with you? Suppose anyone, dishonestly inclined, were to learn that an elderly man had property of such value upon him? The thought of it makes me tremble, sir."

"I am not in the habit of exhibiting the treasures which it has taken my lifetime to amass. I dare not. But I trust you, sir."

As a man of business, I thought there was here another proof of mental weakness in the fact that he should confide in one of whose antecedents he knew nothing, and of whose honesty he had no further proof than a love of nature might suggest.

But I chanced at this moment to look up at the first-floor window of our neighbor's house; and there, watching with a strange and, as I thought, scornful smile, stood the tall, sallow man of whom both my wife's and my own impression was so distinctly unfavorable.

I motioned to the old man to put away his jewels, for the German servant was approaching again; most likely sent by her master.

My strange acquaintance did not appear in the garden any more.

III.

I have an innate horror of eavesdropping; and, as I have repeatedly said to my dear wife, whose feminine curiosity tempts her to attach far too little attention to this evil, "Conversation not intended for her ears ought to be regarded with the same feeling as a letter not written for her perusal. She would feel deeply insulted did anyone suggest that she was capable of reading another person's letter simply because the seal happened to be broken and she could therefore do so without fear of detection." But women, alas, are never logical; and she will not see, or, perhaps, cannot, that her conduct is no less culpable when she greedily listens to the private conversation of others, just because accident, or carelessness, on their part has placed her within earshot. I know I have jested about the thinness of the wall between us and our neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Malden, permitting friendly talk or checking scandal, &c.; but, in sober earnest, I was annoyed with Mrs. Frogg that what was to me a subject for fun was to her a serious and practical means of picking up information concerning the tall man and his wife, and the strange being, Mr. Lea.

Well, a few days after my interview with the latter, we sat in our cheerful, cozy front parlor (I hate that word "drawing-room" when applied to an apartment sixteen feet square;) we were sitting, I say, in our cozy parlor; my wife, with her knitting in her hands, on an ottoman, which was drawn close into a recess by the fire-place; I, in my good old arm-chair, by the table in the middle of the room, and reading the last number of the "Gardener's Magazine." The entrance of Ann, with our customary "night-cap" of weak toddy and thin bread and butter, interrupted my study of an article on "Trenching," and caused me to look up at my wife.

"Eavesdropping!" I was about to exclaim, when my speech was arrested by observing the strange look of horror on Polly's face. She had dropped her knitting, and sat with hands clasped tightly across her breast, and head pressed closely against the wall.

"My dear girl, whatever is the matter with you?" I said.

"Oh! it is dreadful," she whispered, holding up her finger to check me. "Pray come and hear what they are saying."

Exalted though my principles were about listening, I could not resist the impulse of the moment, but hastily rose from my seat and placed my ear against the wall likewise. Ann Lightbody, too, forgetting our relative positions, dropped the tray of toddy on the table as if it were a hot coal, and rushed to the opposite side of the mantlepiece to imitate our example. To any one entering the room at that moment, the scene presented must have been absurd beyond description. But we were earnest enough, for what we heard seemed to freeze our very blood.

"Is he dead yet?" we heard Mrs. Malden ask her husband, with a low, musical laugh that seemed to us like the mirth of a fiend.

"Thoroughly," responded he in a deep voice, which betrayed no sign of remorse or agitation; "your hint that I should dispose of him in his sleep, like Hamlet's uncle did his troublesome brother, was capital!"

"O the wretch!" exclaimed Ann Lightbody, at this point, in a tone so loud that I felt sure it would be heard through the wall and cause this dreadful man and his wife to cease their dialogue.

In the excitement of the moment I forgot myself, and I shook my fist at the stupid servant. "Hold your tongue, woman!" I said in a hoarse whisper.

She obeyed, and at the same time motioned toward my wife, who begun to show a tendency to go off into screaming hysterics.

I shook her thoroughly and whispered:

"For Heaven's sake, Polly, do command yourself, or or we shall hear nothing more.

The possibility of such a disaster seemed to be a sufficient restorative; and though she trembled violently, she controlled the hysterics, and again we bent our ears to listen.

There was silence for several minutes. Then we heard Mrs. Malden ask gravely:

"What shall you do with the body?"

"Oh, that is just the difficulty. As the neighbors must not have their suspicions roused, it must be buried at night, and a report put about that the silly old man has gone into the country."

"Oh, dear, there is the property to dispose of, is there not?"

I felt paralysed with horror to think that a young and beautiful woman could talk with cynical calmness of disposing of the property of a man who had been done to death by her own husband! I had only seen her once or twice, and if my reading had not told me that the fairest form may sometimes be tenanted by the foulest spirit, I should have thought it utterly impossible for one so lovely to participate in the awful deed they were discussing, or for those tender lips of hers to frame such a speech as the last one. All this flashed through my mind in an instant, and I listened fearfully for her husband's reply. It was what I expected.

"Uncut diamonds tell no tale," said this sallow neighbor of mine in his deep voice, laughing loudly. "Nothing could have been luckier than my witnessing that little scene between my uncle and our fat neighbor over the garden wall."

In an ordinary moment I should have felt keenly the insult conveyed in this remark, but my feelings were too highly wrought for it to touch me then.

But Polly pressed my hand, and murmured, "The horrid villain!"

We listened paintully for several minutes more. We heard Malden's wife heave a deep sigh. She was human, then. I had scarcely thought it.

"I can't bear to think—it is too dreadful," she said, her voice trembling for the first time during the fearful conversation.

Again her husband laughed loudly, and said in a low tone, "What, my Lady Macbeth trembling! Come, we'll to sleep. We are but yet young in deed."

In a moment more we heard the door of the apartment closed. We three sat and looked at each other—blanched and speechless with horror.

IV.

Ann was the first to recover her presence of mind. "Shall I go and fetch the perlese, sir?" she said, in a subdued voice.

"Oh, don't leave me, Ann!" sobbed my poor wife, yielding to her pent-up emotions, and clasping our servant round the waist. This was the first time in her life that she had been so undignified.

"You go, Joram," she continued. Then a sudden fear seized her. "But we shall both be murdered while you are gone. Oh, why did I leave Claremont Square? We did have respectable neighbors there." The poor soul wrung her hands and began to laugh hysterically.

I felt that everything depended upon my controlling my nervous system. Polly was beginning to get silly, and Ann might at any moment break down, too. I took out my pipe and slowly filled and lit it, in order both to steady myself and to impress these women with my self command.

"I'll telegraph to Chittick—that will be best," I said, after pacing the room once or twice.

"You can't telegraph to-night, sir; the orfice 'ull be shut," said the practical Ann.

Mr. Chittick was an Inspector in the detective force at Scotland Yard. Several years back, Messrs. Buckram & Blake were the victims of a forgery, and Inspector Chittick impressed me very much at the time with his sagacity and cool methodical style of investigating the crime. A feeling of friendship between us sprang out of this business; why, it is impossible to say, since the whole current of our lives—our tastes, our pastimes—differed widely; but I simply state a fact. The fact was a source of great satisfaction to me under the present trying circumstances. The Inspector, would, I felt sure, lose no time in reaching Dulwich on the receipt of my telegram, and would spare all unnecessary distress to Polly and myself as he proceeded to take the requisite steps for arresting Malden and his wite.

After some internal debating, I decided that it would be better to wait till the morning and then tel graph, than to go off to the local police station that night. I have often since wondered at my courage and calmness. my wife and the servant seemed to catch something of my spirit. We were unanimous that to go to bed was impossible; so Mrs. Frogg lay on the sofa, Ann in a sofa-chair which we wheeled out of the next room, and I sat up in my good arm-chair, prepared so watch the night through. By dint of a little coaxing I persuaded the two women each to take a stiff glass of whiskey and water, into which I had slily dropped a very little laudanum, so that sleep might soothe the terrors of that awful night.

I sat, and sat, and sat, perplexed and sorrowful. That the savage should kill his fellowman I could understand, but that a beautiful, cultured woman, and an intellectual man—for Ernest Malden was that, I judged—should brutally slay a gentle old creature like Mr. Lea, with one foot already in the grave, made me shudder, did I say? Nay, made me wonder on what dark foundation of guilt human nature rested. I had read of murders and thought them shocking, for a moment or two—until I got to the next article in the newspaper. But now the thing seemed brought so close—a murdered man lying but a few yards from me, and his murderer sleeping, as far as I knew, nearer to him than I—that I felt simply baffled as I contemplated the problem that such a foul tragedy suggested.

Happily, nothing transpired during that tedious night to create further alarm. In the morning when the postman called, I got him to take a telegraphic message, which simply urged my friend the Inspector to come as early in the day as he possibly could, as I wanted to see him on business of a very pressing and extraordinary character.

About noon he came. Not a soul had stirred from the neighboring house, and I had therefore the satisfaction of feeling that the delay would not frustrate the ends of justice. The Inspector was a very cheerful fellow; in appearance and build a well-to-do country gentleman. He complimented my wife on her youth, as he greeted her; said he envied me for a lazy old dog; and then, with a sudden change to the character of the keen man of business, frugal of his time, inquired what was the meaning of my urgent message. As a precautionary measure, I requested Polly to leave the room; since I knew from long experience of her nature, she would be sure to break in upon our conversation with sighs and exclamations did she remain.

When we were alone, I told the story of Mr. Lea's eccentric conduct; his disappearance after his nephew had seen him showing me the diamonds in the garden; and, finally, the strange conversation we had overheard the night before. At first my friend was merely politely attentive; but, as I went on, he took out his note-book and carefully wrote down the words we had overheard. He asked for particulars, too, of Malden and his wife, and of the murdered man.

"Do you know anything of the business or profession of Malden?" he then asked.

I could only admit that on this point was entirely in the dark.

"But has not your maid learned anything on this subject from your neighbor's servant?" he inquired; "servants are always gossiping, you know."

"The woman next door is a foreigner—a German—I think."

Inspector Chittick pursed up his mouth and tapped his note-book with his pencil.

"That looks like a plan," he remarked, after a moment's meditation. "That fact is the strongest point in the case. It seems as though it were designed that nothing should transpire through the chatter of servants."

"Yet surely the real point is the confession of murder which we overheard?" I urged deferentially.

"That has to be proved," he replied. "In the meanwhile, I must compliment you on your shrewdness in sending for me in this quiet way. I shall at once telegraph for one of our men to stay with you here, and for another, to be posted within a convenient distance of the house. As soon as they arrive I shall go and find out something about the antecedents of this Mr. Malden; that is, if you can tell me the name of the person who conveyed his furniture here."

Fortunately I could do this. Mr. Chittick duly noted the fact, and then closed his note-book, wrote out the telegram on a form which he had with him, and sent Ann without delay to the post office, cautioning her not to say a word to any one about the affair of the previous night.

When she was gone, he resumed the character of a country gentleman by asking me how I liked my present life, and what progress I was making in gardening.

I was amazed at his coolness. "How on earth, Mr. Chittick, can you talk of such things when there is a murdered man next door?"

"If the poor old chap is dead," he answered, "there is no occasion for hurry; and I cannot bring his murderer to justice by looking and speaking in a very important fashion at the present moment. Besides, I always avoid getting into an official habit, and this I find I can best do by dismissing a case completely from my mind whenever I reach a point where nothing further can be done for the time being. Excuse me if I have wounded your feelings by my conduct. I know this case has been a terrible ordeal for you and your poor wife, but I am only too accustomed to such things, unfortunately."

The intelligence and strength of character which these remarks suggested, easily explained why Inspector Chittick was held to be so far above the ordinary run of detectives; and, further, made me reluctant to inquire, as I intended doing, his reason for not arresting Malden there and then. Was it possible that his keen eye saw a weak link in the chain of testimony I had placed before him? "Ah! Joram Frogg, there is more in heaven and earth and the Criminal Investigation Department than is dreamt of in *your* philosophy," I kept saying to myself, until the morning crept slowly away, and Inspector Chittick left.

Day after day passed, and nothing transpired to clear up this mystery. Several times Malden left the house for a few hours, and we then observed that the detective officer who lounged about the road followed him at a little distance. Once Ann burst into the room with the startling intelligence that there was a great noise of shovelling in the adjoining house, in the vicinity of the coal cellar. Our resident detective, who was a grim, taciturn man, the very reverse of his chief, uttered the words, "Burying him," and quietly went to our coal cellar to listen, leaving us in a state of the wildest agitation. At length, after an interval of nearly a fortnight, we had, for the first time, a communication from Inspector Chittick in the shape of a telegram:

"I have made an unexpected and startling discovery *in re* Malden. I will call this afternoon, and hope to do business. Malden is at home; intends leaving town with wife and German servant, to-morrow morning."

I did not show this message to Polly, for I knew it would upset her. She was nearly broken down already with the suspense of the last week or two, and that fool of a woman, Ann Lightbody, kept priming her with horrors until the very sound of my own footstep was a terror to her—fancy that! My nerves, too, were a little unstrung, and I actually trembled when Ann ushered Mr. Chittick into the front room. He looked as solemn as the officer who had been living with us, and after greeting me, he gravely took a newspaper from his pocket and passed it to me.

"Read that," he said, pointing to a portion marked at the top and bottom with ink. In a mechanical fashion I took the paper and began to read. It was part of an article on the "Magazines of the Month," and *Tyburnia* was the periodical the criticism of which he had marked. I read:

"*Tyburnia*, as usual, is very strong in fiction. But it scarcely sustains its reputation by inserting the highly melo-dramatic tale, 'The Cap of Midas.' The hero-villain of this story is a young Greek who is assistant to an aged diamond merchant in Syracuse."

My heart begun to beat as I read the last few words.

"This young gentleman is fired by an ambition to play an important part in the life of the coming Greek federation. To obtain wealth, and with it influence, he murders his aged master for the sake of certain priceless gems which the old fellow has concealed in a velvet night-cap which he is in the habit of wearing. This is the cap of Midas, we presume. Justin Corgialegno—the murderer—had read 'Hamlet,' (Query, 'Has "Hamlet" been translated into modern Greek yet?') and drops poison into his master's ear, and steals the nightcap. This poison, however, fails to do its work, so the assistant at once stabs the old man, and begins to feel the first difficulties of his lot, namely, how to dispose of the body of the murdered man."

I looked up at Inspector Chittick sheepishly. A mocking smile lurked in the corners of his mouth, I thought.

"Well, the hero buries his master in the garden of his house, and starts off with this cap which contains the wealth that is to give him political power. Here comes the melodramatic point of the story. The diamonds in this cap are of such enormous value that the murderer dare not attempt to sell them, feeling sure that inquiries will be made as to how he became possessed of such precious gems. Tortured by fear, and desperate with hunger, he at length commits suicide with this cap of Midas placed mockingly upon his own head. The story is ingenious in some of its parts, but is really, to speak plainly, unworthy of the reputation of that promising young novelist, Mr. Ernest Malden."

"Mr. Ernest Malden?" I muttered, vacantly—"a novelist!"

The Inspector rose from his chair and slapped me on the back, and poked me in the ribs, and shook me by the shoulders, laughing the while with such tremendous boisterousness, that Mrs. Frogg and Ann burst into the room in a state of speechless amazement which I shall never forget. Their appearance gave just the finishing touch of absurdity to the situation; and as the grotesqueness of the blunder which we had one and all made, dawned upon me, I, too, began to laugh until the tears rolled down my cheeks.

"Polly!" I gasped, as soon as I could speak, "Mr. Malden is a novelist! and oh, such a vile murderer—on paper! Ha, ha ha! oh, oh, oh! he, he! oh! ha, ha, ha!"

We really never saw poor old Mr. Lea again, for he died at Brighton of softening of the brain, a few weeks after his nephew and niece joined him. Their leaving town—referred to in the Inspector's telegram—was with this object. The old gentleman, as we afterward learned, was taken away from next door in a cab one evening when we must all have been at the back of the house. Had we but seen him go, we should have been spared a great deal of terror, and many unjust suspicions of our neighbors' characters. Yet, on the other hand, this tale would never have been written, and I should have lost an opportunity, to say the least, of opening my heart to a sympathetic public about the Froggei variety of geranium. The "variety" will be a reality ere long, be it known to all men.

## General Miscellany.

### COLLEGE NICKNAMES.

A few years ago one of the students at Bowdoin College bore the euphonious title of "Spud." He was a fine scholar, and after graduation was chosen an instructor in the College. Of course his student name still clings to him. He knew it, and didn't like it. He was very dignified, and his professional chair did not diminish the gravity of his demeanor. One day some boys playing ball near the door of a recitation room in which "Spud" was conducting a Latin exercise, annoyed this expounder of subjectives and the intricacies of indirect discourse, and, calling a sophomore to him, he said: "Please go to the door, Mr. A., and say to those players that I desire them to cease their play or make less noise." Mr. A. went to the door, stuck his head out, and shouted in stentorian tones: "Here, you fellows! Spud says, dry up!" Another professor at the same College bore the nickname "Kaigar," from two common Greek words. In fact, very few professors in any American college escape familiar or opprobrious nicknames at the hands of the students. One of the happiest hits of this sort was at the expense of a certain Yale professor, who was called "Old Spondee"—a spondee, in metrical versification, consisting of two long feet.

### HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Read at the celebration of Mrs. Stowe's Seventieth Birthday, at Newtonville, June 14th, 1882.

If every tongue that speaks her praise
For whom I shape my tinkling phrase
  Were summoned to the table,
The vocal chorus that would meet,
Of mingling accents harsh or sweet,
From every land and tribe would beat
  The polyglots of Babel.

Briton and Frenchman, Swede and Dane,
Turk, Spaniard, Tartar of Ukraine,
  Hidalgo, Cossack, Cadi,
High Dutchman and Low Dutchman, too,
The Russian serf, the Polish Jew,
Arab, Armenian and Mantchoo
  Would shout, "We know the lady."

Know her! Who knows not Uncle Tom
And her he learned his gospel from,
  Has never heard of Moses;
Full well the brave black hand we know
That gave to freedom's grasp the hoe
That killed the weed that used to grow
  Among the Southern roses.

When Archimedes, long ago,
Spoke out so grandly "*dos pou sto*,
  Give me a place to stand on,
I'll move your planet for you, now,"
He little dreamed or fancied how
The *sto* at last should find its *pou*
  For woman's faith to land on.

Her lever was the wand of art,
Her fulcrum was the human heart
  Whence all unfailing aid is;
She moved the earth! its thunders pealed,
Its mountains shook, its temples reeled,
The blood-red fountains were unsealed,
  And Moloch sunk to Hades.

All through the conflict, up and down
Marched Uncle Tom and Old John Brown,
  One ghost, one form ideal,
And which was false and which was true,
And which was mightier of the two,
The wisest sibyl never knew,
  For both alike were real.

Sister, the holy maid does well
Who counts her beads in convent cell,
  Where pale devotion lingers;
But she who serves the sufferer's needs,
Whose prayers are spelt in loving deeds
May trust the Lord will count her beads
  As well as human fingers.

When Truth herself was Slavery's slave
Thy hand the prisoned suppliant gave
  The rainbow wings of fiction.
And Truth who soared, descends to-day
Bearing an angel's wreath away,
Its lilies at thy feet to lay
  With heaven's own benediction.

### SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT CATS.

In Ireland it is considered highly unlucky for a family to take with them a cat when they are moving, more especially, too, when they have to cross a river. Mr. Gregor also tells us that, in the northeast of Scotland, if a cow or other domestic animal was seized with disease, one mode of cure was to twist a rope of straw the contrary way, join the two ends, and put the diseased animal through the loop along with a cat. By this means the disease was supposed to be transferred to the cat, and the animal's life was so saved by the cat dying. This, of course, was only one of the extensive charms of which the leading idea was that of substitution. A remedy for erysipelas, lately practiced in the parish of Locharron, in the Nortwest Highlands, consisted in cutting off one-half of the ear of a cat, and letting the blood drop on the part affected. Alluding, moreover, to the numerous other items of folk-lore in connection with the cat, there is a popular notion that a May cat—a cat born in the month of May—is of no use for catching rats and mice, but exerts an injurious influence on the house through bringing into it disagreeable reptiles of various kinds. Mrs. Latham, in her "West Sussex Superstitions," says that a May cat is supposed "to be inclined to melancholy, and to be much addicted to catching snakes and bringing them into the house. I had heard that this West-country belief existed in our village; and, very lately, observing a most dejected-looking cat by the fire in a cottage, said, in jest, "I should think that cat was born in May." "Oh, yes," said the owner of it, "that she was, and so was her mother; and she was just as sad-looking, and was always bringing snakes and vipers within doors." In Huntingdonshire there is a common saying that "a May kitten makes a dirty cat." This supposed ill-luck attaching to a cat born in the month of May is no doubt founded on the old notion that May was an unfortunate season for births of any kind, in allusion to which there is an old proverb, which says—

May chets
Bad luck begets.

According to a curious notion, still extensively credited by North country peasantry, black cats are supposed to bring not only good luck, but also lovers—in illustration of which we may quote a well-known rhyme on the subject:

Whenever the cat o' the house is black,
The lasses o' lovers will have no lack.

Mr. Henderson, speaking of this superstition, tells us that an old North country woman on one occasion said to a lady, "It's na wonder Jock——'s lasses marry off so fast, ye ken what a braw black cat they've got." It is considered unlucky to dream of a cat, a piece of folk-lore prevalent in Germany, where if one dreams of a black cat at Christmas, it is an omen of some alarming illness during the following year. Equally unfortunate, too, is it for a cat to sneeze, this act being supposed to indicate that the family will have colds. Thus, we are informed by Mrs. Latham that in Sussex, "even the most favored cat, if heard to sneeze, is instantly shut out of doors; for should she stay to repeat the sneeze three times indoors, the whole family will have colds and coughs."

Lastly, there are many quaint traditions in which the cat holds a prominent place; and an amusing one, current in the north of England, we may quote in conclusion: A gentlemen was one evening sitting cosily in his parlor, reading or meditating, when he was interrupted by the appearance of a cat which came down the chimney and cried out, "Tell Dildrum Doldrum's dead!" He was not unnaturally startled by this strange occurrence; and when shortly after his wife entered, and he related to her what had happened, her own cat, which accompanied her, exclaimed, "Is Doldrum dead?" and immediately rushed up the chimney, and was heard of no more. Of the numberless conjectures stated to account for this extraordinary event, the most reasonable one appears to be that Doldrum had been king of Catland, and that Dildrum was the next heir.—*From the Gentleman's Magazine.*

### A MOST INGENIOUS COOK.

Near, in the opinion of the Greek poet Euphron, are the poet and the cook. Both, he says, attain by an ingenious audacity the apex of their art. And to show the intellectual daring of the cook, he tells the following story: Nicomedes, the great king of Bithynia, being once on a time some twelve days' journey from the sea, had a sudden longing for a loach. Some lexicographers explain the word used by Euphron as "smelt," but the general consensus is in favor of the former interpretation. His cook served him up in twenty minutes this very fish. Everybody wondered, for the season, to add to the difficulty of the exploit, chanced to be midwinter. It is said that once while Selden sat in the assembly of Divines at Westminster, a warm debate arose about the distance from Jericho to Jerusalem. Those who contended for the longer distance were about to yield to their adversaries that fishes were carried from one city to the other, when the celebrated lawyer cried out "Perhaps the fishes were salted," upon which the dispute was renewed with increased vigor. But the loach in the present case was quite fresh. How then was it procured?

French cooks can, it is well known, make a delicious soup out of an old shoe, but the curious device of the cook of Nicomedes will be found equally clever. He took a turnip, and cut it into the figure of a loach. He then boiled it gently over a slow fire, added a certain quantity of oil and salt—not that indefinite amount familiar to us in modern cookery books as a "pinch," but measured with exact and learned discrimination—and completed the dish by the sprinkling of a dozen grains of black pepper. Nicomedes, devouring the disguised turnip with a good appetite, told his friends that it was the finest loach he ever ate in his life. It is surely but a just reward of merit that cooks possessed of such powers as these should receive those high salaries we read of in the records of Imperial Rome.—*The London Cook.*

### OSCAR WILDE AND A PEANUT BOY.

A man who was on the same train with Wilde, coming from Reno to Ogden, relates an amusing experience. Wilde was lounging back in his seat, dreaming of asphodel, etc., when the train boy woke him up by shouting:

"Hoscar Wilde's poems for ten cents!"

The poet started up to a sitting posture, with:

"Great Gr-r-rod! is it possible that my poems have reached such beastly figures as that?"

"Three for two bits!" continued the boy. He offered the poet some copies of the "Seaside Library" edition in paper.

Wilde grabbed the book and fixed his big eyes on the boy.

"Do you know, my dear sir that you are lending your countenance to a heavy infringement on the rights of an English author?"

"Is that so?" replied the boy, slowly. "Do you 'spose the feller that rit the book, will know it?"

"Of course he will. How can your guilty acts escape his cognizance?"

"His cognuzzence aint't nothing to me. It ain't loaded, is it?"

"I am the author of those poems."

"Ah! go away," snickered the boy. "You are ringing in for a commish. 'Twon't work, cully! Folks put up jobs on me every day. Here, take a wasted peanut and fill up! If I thought such a looking chap as you rit them lines, d'ye 'spose I'd peddle 'em? No, *sir!*"

The crowd roared, and Wilde joined heartily in the laugh. After the boy was assured that the man was none other than the poet, he went to Wilde and offered him a dozen oranges to call the thing square.

### INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

How Pepper and Spices are Adulterated.

"What do you do with your cocoanut shells?" asked a *Record* reporter of a prominent candy manufacturer. "Sell them to be made into pepper," said he, and the aroused curiosity of the reporter was not quieted by the further statement that the shells were really ground and used by spice men to adulterate pepper and other of their wares. Further investigation showed that a factory where the shells are ground up is situated at the corner of Lime street and the railroad in Camden, and is a one-story brick building, the capacity of the mill being about two tons of ground shells per day. The shells are brought to the factory in bags and deposited in the roasting department. Here they are carefully scraped and put in great revolving ovens, which are constantly turned over beds of blazing coals. Some of the shells are roasted a light brown, while others come out crisp and black. After being carefully sorted, the dark shells are put into hoppers in the grinding department, and reduced to a fine powder like pepper. The brown shells are not ground so fine, and come from the mill looking exactly like ground coffee. This Camden factory is said to have been in operation for about a month. The shells cost very little, and the milling is done at an expense of about two or two and one half cents per pound.

A representative of a leading spice house, in speaking of this novel preparation, said that while his house had not used it, he supposed that it was a harmless adulterant for spices. "We have our own methods of adulteration," he said, and sell to the trade probably, more adulterated goods than pure. We can't help it. There is no pretence on our part that the lower grades of spices are pure. We simply sell the retailer what he wants. We sell them spices as low as eight and nine cents, but it is about as much something else, as it is pepper. It would ruin the trade to prohibit adulteration, and, besides, there are not enough spices grown to supply the demand of the United States alone, if nothing but pure spices were sold. We are constantly making experiments to discover the cheapest harmless foreign matter with which we can make our goods, in order to supply the demand for low grades.

The powder made from ground cocoanut shells has a fine color, and on account of its weight and appearance, is considered by spice manufacturers to be choice adulterating material.—*Philadelphia Record.*

### A BETTER FEELING.

A Texas Journal's Vindication of Yankeedom and Its Inhabitants.

How *tempora mutantur*, and how rapidly we *mutamur in illis!* It is not so long ago that the average Yankee was regarded by Texans as little better than an emissary of Satan. The Massachusetts Yankee was supposed to be as vile and despicable as ten ordinary Yankees, while a Boston Yankee was piously believed to contain fifty per cent more total depravity than any other kind of New Englander. All these old notions have been tied up in bundles and laid away, without any labels on them, in the garret, with the rest of the rubbish of the war. We Texans are pretty well satisfied that the Massachusetts Yankee is just as much of an American citizen as any of us are, and vice versa. Some years before the war, the Texas Legislature ordered the purchase of machinery for the Penitentiary at Huntsville, and the appropriation was passed with the proviso that none of the machinery purchased was to be manufactured in the State of Massachusetts. If any such bill as that was up before the present Legislature, although it is not much of a Legislature, no such nonsense would be listened to for any length of time. It is highly probable that three or four partially demented legislators, like Todd, the gentleman from Marion, would improve the opportunity to make usual fools of themselves, but the rest of the members would certainly impress on them that it is hardly worth while prolonging the war, just to hear them tell about their "pitched battles." It is true that the Massachusetts boys in blue were about the first ones to pollute the sacred soil of Virginia with their presence, and they could also be found, without much difficulty, on most of the battlefields of the war, but we have also noticed since the war, that when there is any great disaster in the South by pestilence, or flood, or fire, that those Boston people are the ones that go down into their garments and bring forth large sums of actual cash for the relief of the sufferers. That's the way they get even with us for not buying any machinery from them previous to the war. It is a notable fact, that when there is real distress at the South, Boston subscribes more money in less time than half a dozen of our own Southern States, as for instance, at Memphis. Taking it altogether, it hardly pays to poke fun at the Hub. When it comes to intelligence, morality and public spirit, Boston holds about as good a hand as there is in the deck. Boston comes just as near being the hub as any village we know of.—*Texas Siftings.*

## Wit and Humor.

### HIS FIRST CLIENT.

John Brass, a young attorney, just admitted to the bar,
Was sober and sagacious as—as young attorneys are;
And a frown of deep abstraction held the seizin of his face—
The result of contemplation of the rule in Shelley's case.

One day, in term time, Mr. Brass was sitting in the court,
When some good men and true of the body of the county did on their oath report
That heretofore, to wit: upon the second day of May A. D., 1881, about the hour of noon, in the county and state aforesaid, one Joseph Scroggs, late of said county, did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away
One bay horse to the value of fifty dollars more or less,
(The same then and there being of the property, goods and chattels of one Hesekiah Hess.)
Contrary to the statute in such case expressly made
And provided; and against the peace and dignity of the state wherein the venue had been laid.
The prisoner, Joseph Scroggs, was then arraigned upon this charge,
And pleaded not guilty, and on this he threw himself upon the country at large;
And said Joseph being poor, the court did graciously appoint
Mr. Brass to defend him, much on the same principle that obtains in every charity hospital, where a young medical student is often set to rectify a serious injury to an organ or a joint.

The witnesses seemed prejudiced against poor Mr Scroggs;
And the District Attorney made a thrilling speech, in which he told the jury that if they didn't find for the state he reckoned they'd have to "walk their logs;"
Then Brass arose and made his speech for the defence,
Wherein he quoted Shakespeare, Blackstone, Chitty, Archbald, Joaquin Miller, Story, Kent, Tupper, Smade and Marshala, and many other writers; and everybody said they "never heered such a bust of eloquence."

And he said: "On this hypothesis my client must go free;"
And: "Again on this hypothesis, its morally impossible that he could be guilty, don't you see?"
And: "Then on this hypothesis, you really can't convict;"
And so on, with forty-six more hypotheses, upon none of which, Mr. Brass ably demonstrated, could Scroggs be derelict.

But the jury, never stirring from the box wherein they sat,
Returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and His Honor straightway sentenced Scroggs to a three-year term in the penitentiary, and a heavy fine, and the costs on top of that;
And the prisoner, in wild delight, got up and danced and sung;
And when they asked him the reason of this strange behavior, he said: "It's because I got off so easy—for if there'd ha' been a few more of them darned hypotheses, I'd have been hung!"

### THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Brother Gardner's Personal Experience as told to the Limekiln Club.

Cottonseed White, of Glenrose, Texas, in a communication of a scientific nature, addressed to the President, asked as follows:

"Did you know that knowledge could be obtained by experience, and that experience is but another name for suffering?

"That about the time we grow wise enough to live we must fail and die?

"That the most meritorious actions are often followed by the most disastrous consequences?

"That this universe is governed by passionless, purposeless, inexorable, eternal law?"

"I know all about it," replied the President, with a sad shake of the head, "I've bin right dar. My fust knowledge about a mule was gained by pickin' up one of his hind feet. I have in my kindness of heart lent my shotgun to a friend to shoot a crow, an' bin obleeged to pay fifteen dollars for de calf he killed. I have not only observed dat de universe am governed by passionless, purposeless, inexorable an' eternal laws, but have diskivered dat de man who goes fishin' on Sunday mus' buck agin de hull bizness. It am sad, an' yet we mus' brace up an' keep turning de grindstone."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A VALUABLE ANIMAL.

About four thousand anecdotes have been narrated, in a recent publication, in which dogs have figured in heroic acts by which human life has been preserved, but we fail to remember a narrative which can be appropriately designated like the following. Now we do not mean to deny the truth of the many anecdotes such as we have mentioned, but we will say that of our personal knowledge we know none such. We had a dog once that saved things—a good many things, too—but there wasn't a life among them. He kept his things under a summer kitchen of ours, and his hiding place wasn't discovered for a long time; not, indeed, until it became necessary to tear up the kitchen floor to find a good place to deposit some chloride of lime; then we found out what had been "saved by a dog." There were a couple of kittens, a cat, two or three rats, and a chicken, all dead, very dead; a large assortment of bones, the remnants of an ottoman, for the theft of which the best hired girl we ever had, had been discharged; a couple of teaspoons, a goblet, an old hoop-skirt, a lot of tin cans, a canary bird, a plaster of Paris pigeon and a cook book.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The editor of the Honolulu *Saturday Press*, having been taken to task for omitting Latin quotations from a communication, boldly asserts that plain English is good enough for his readers. That he is a linguist there can be no doubt, for he proceeds to say:

"No language has anything more expressive, for instance, than the Esquimaux saying, *Wungi ochas kowkow amahioktik*; or more soul-stirring (and *sol*-stirring) too, than *Iliaktik iluit taska imuk kue lumuk.* Nothing could be more sublime than *Owao Sagonash, payshik shomagonish*, from the Chippewa Indian tongue; nothing more elegant than, *Hiyokma tanan Miakmin noho*, from the Wutchumna dialect; nothing more true than, *Ka shakum poki ka shakum teki*, from the Pah-ute, and nothing more poetic than, *Ho me dobeh meh mohale, hini minl soo koo* from the common Digger Indian dialect."

A WOMAN who does all her own housework, attends to seven children, and turns her dresses half a dozen times to make both ends meet, may be a good Christian, but when a lady in a $1000 carriage and a $500 dress halts at the door and asks her to subscribe to some charitable object, she can hardly be expected to act and talk like one.—*Philadelphia News.*

A LITTLE girl asked her mother: "What kind of a bear is a consecrated cross-eyed bear?" The mother replied that she had never heard of such an animal. The child insisted that they sang about it at the Sunday school. "No," said the mother. "It is "A consecaated cross I bear.'"

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—"Is the neighborhood much bothered with cats?" asked a gentleman who was negotiating for the lease of a house." "It used to be," frankly answered the landlord, "but since a French restaurant was opened around the corner there hasn't been one seen."

CLERGYMAN, (who suddenly discovers that he has given a hackman the counterfeit half dollar that he was anxious to destroy,) "Hi, backman, I've made a mistake!" Hackman, (who has palmed off a bad quarter in change, and is hurriedly driving off,) "No, sir; you'll find it quite correct!"

"YOUR future husband seems very exacting; be has been stipulating for all sorts of things," said a mother to her daughter, who was about getting married. "Never mind, mamma," said the affectionate girl, who was already dressed for the wedding, "these are his last wishes."—*Hartford Times.*

A MAN advertised for an "amiable wife," and has had the supposed treasure for one week, when he expresses himself thus obscurely: "She hadn't been in the house twenty-four hours before the milk soured."

"ARE those stars which you see at night suns?" asked a little boy of his father. "Yes, my boy." "Are the shooting stars suns, too?" "No; the shooting stars are not suns, they are darters."

I TELL you, gentlemen, that dog o' mine is an intelligent critter." "Possibly," muttered Fogg; "but you wouldn't think it, judging from the company he keeps."—*Boston Transcript.*

GERMAN friend: "De bicture you haf bainted is most putiful; dere is only von vord in de English lankguige vich describes it, and I haf vorgotten it."

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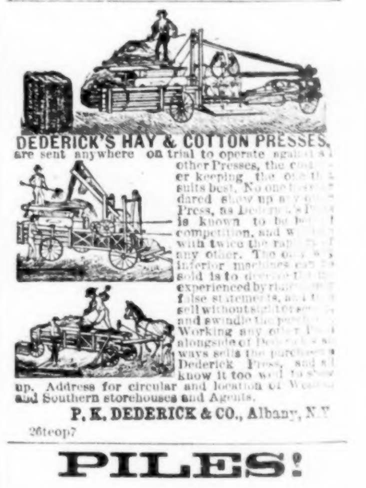

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